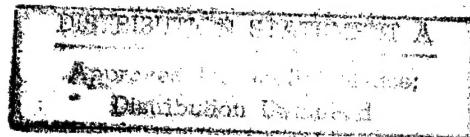


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USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

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9 May 1984

USSR REPORT
MILITARY AFFAIRS

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MILITARY POLITICAL ISSUES

KOMSOMOL'S RESPONSIBILITY TO IMPROVE INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Mar 84 p 2

[Article by Major O. Kucherenko, assistant chief of the political directorate for Komsomol work of the Red Banner Siberian Military District: "Indifference Is Unacceptable"]

[Text] The chief of the garrison's guardhouse was quite surprised when he found out that they brought five prisoners at once from one subunit [podrazdeleniye]. He hadn't yet encountered such a case in his experience.

And this is what occurred: Junior Sergeant Gib and Privates Andreyev, Blednov, Andriyakhin and Knaub didn't treat the new boys--young soldiers--in a friendly manner. They began to investigate it. It turned out that this wasn't the first instance of disrespectful treatment of colleagues. But everything remained in the background as long as a complaint didn't come to the political organ.

The secretary of the party organization of the communications battalion Captain V. Zatsepilin gave a principled evaluation of what occurred:

"It's our fault here. Everybody gave their attention to the equipment, but forgot about the people. A distortion resulted."

But here's what caught someone's eye. While enumerating the measures which in his opinion will be bound to normalize the situation in the collective, the officer also never mentioned a word about the role of the Komsomol organization. Other officials also passed this over in silence.

For example, political worker Captain Yu. Gurzo said: "For the time being we didn't make the connection of the Komsomol organization in this. I don't even know whether it will succeed in 'revving up' public opinion."

The impression was created that great hopes were not placed on the Komsomol active workers. A meeting with them cleared up a great deal.

Having glanced at a sheet with hastily done outlines of the work plan for the next month, a member of the battalion's Komsomol committee Lieutenant A. Borisenko began with uncertainty:

"What are we thinking of undertaking? Well, we'll be conducting a meeting on matters of discipline." And he hushed up. For the time being there were no other initiatives.

For the sake of fairness it should be said, nevertheless, that from time to time matters of strengthening discipline in the battalion's Komsomol organization are being discussed. They're also talked about at sessions of the Komsomol committee. But the conversation is frequently conducted on the over-all plan, without analyzing the state of affairs and without specific living examples. Everything comes to the slogans: it's necessary to improve, one should pay attention and so forth.

But, as is generally known, you're not remedying the situation through duty phrases at meetings, anonymous criticism, all sorts of reports and plans which with their paper rustling were muffling the voice of real life in the collective. Practical matters are needed and living daily work in the companies, the platoons and the crews and with each Komsomol member taken separately. It's necessary to create in the subunit a moral microclimate of the kind in which strict demand would be assured for personal behavior, and each violator of discipline would know that his infraction will be condemned by his comrades in the most principled manner.

Unfortunately, you won't say this about the communications battalion's Komsomol organization. On the contrary, through its tolerance of negative occurrences it is automatically promoting a dulling of the sense of responsibility among many soldiers for their deeds and actions, and a critical perception of everything that goes against regulation requirements. Violators of discipline know very well that there also may be no reaction to their infraction and severe punishment may not follow either.

Take this very case which "caused a sensation:" didn't the Komsomol members really see that some of their comrades were conducting themselves in a coarse manner with respect to young soldiers?

The communications battalion's active Komsomol membership is finding quite a number of explanations for the state of affairs that took shape. Lieutenant Borisenko alludes to his small store of organizational skills. The committee members are complaining about poor support on the part of senior comrades--the secretary of the party organization and other communists.

There's some truth here in it. Lieutenant Borisenko has been serving in the battalion only something like two months, he was called up from the reserves and he's just getting to know the specific nature of army service. It's impossible to deny also the fact that the concerns of the Komsomol organization frequently remain outside the attention of individual senior comrades. As a matter of fact, certainly the members of the Komsomol committee could avoid noticeable mistakes and blunders, if those who in accordance with their official and party duty are called upon to investigate their matters and concerns would be made more strictly responsible for shortcomings and would assist in the work.

And, all the same, one doesn't like to sympathize with Lieutenant Borisenko and his comrades. One can't justify the absence of a desire to self-critically evaluate one's work with any references whatever to a deficiency of organizational skills and putting up a safe barrier to the slightest deviations from the demands of the oath, our ethics and morals. One also can't justify with this the fact that members of the Komsomol committee more and more often are finding themselves in the role of detached onlookers and on the side of the road of life which the collective, and each communications soldier, is living. And indifference is the reason for this. Indifference to the destinies of colleagues, their affairs, concerns, training and service. And in turn it engenders formalism in work.

After all, somehow or other it sometimes occurs among us Komsomol workers. In "our own circle" and in committees and bureaus we're discussing something in a stormy manner, arguing about something, and are not sparing in our ponderings, but then only the weak echoes of our discussions and arguments sometimes reach the masses themselves. Sometimes we can't offer anything to an actual Komsomol member and we can't support his initiative and assist him in service and in training. Because we don't know, but sometimes also (that's all right, it must be confessed) we don't try to know how he's getting along, what he's involved in and what's worrying him. What influence of ours for sure can one talk about in this case?

"We investigate violators within the personnel procedure," assures Lieutenant A. Borisov, "and it's included in my plan."

It happened that their behavior also was investigated earlier in that manner. They were invited to a bureau or committee session and they were heard. But it was of no use. Because all the hearings were conducted according to a scenario worked out for one day--stereotyped questions and no less stereotyped answers.

"For the time being we don't have enough work experience with Komsomol members like this," the committee members lament.

But, meanwhile, experience is often found nearby. A great deal is being done in the district for increasing the role of Komsomol organizations in the training and upbringing process and creating a healthy moral climate in the collectives. Invariably these questions are raised at sessions of the military soviet, at meetings of the party and Komsomol active membership, and in the course of various musters. Conducting studies for show, and at which Komsomol active workers learn how to build their work with young people, became customary in the units. The experience of the best Komsomol collectives is generalized. For example, this was done recently in a unit where Senior Lieutenant A. Voloshin is a member of the Komsomol committee. He and his comrades live with an untiring aspiration for discovering something new, they're constantly in the thick of life, they're able to touch the innermost heart strings of their colleagues, and they know how to work with an actual person.

I can't forget one episode which I had the occasion to observe and which, I'm sure, disturbed not only me. It occurred at a solemn and somewhat sad ceremony of transferring soldiers to the reserves. The farewell handshakes and the scanty words of gentlemanly recognition and promises. It was especially crowded

around Senior Lieutenant A. Voloshin. And an involuntary silence fell when Sergeant Oleg Solomatov pushed his way to him. For several moments they silently gazed at each other. They had this to remember.

Private Solomatov caused a great deal of trouble. He was an intelligent and capable fellow, but with a difficult nature. His relations with colleagues turned out to be difficult. And besides, at one time he treated his official duties, as the saying goes, in a slipshod manner. He was also at odds with discipline. Had it turned out that he was in a collective where everyone devotes much attention just to themselves, his army destiny would hardly have taken shape successfully. But right away in the subunit he found himself in the center of attention and here they were used to and knew how to contend with those like Solomatov. His conduct, training and service were under the constant supervision of comrades and he had to answer for all his infractions. And such personal interest in his destiny couldn't leave Solomatov indifferent, and he turned with all his heart to the collective which became near and dear to him.

Sergeant Solomatov was the first to break the silence:

"Thank you, comrade senior lieutenant."

Voloshin's and Solomatov's hands closed in a firm handshake.

Somehow or other you like to hope that similar words of gratitude will one day be uttered about both Lieutenant Borisenko and his comrades. But for this they need to get off the side of the road of the collective's life and on its high road, and to change the role of observers of events to a position of creating and participating in them. Only then will they be given to feel with all their heart the beauty of living and true work with young people, and of work in which indifference is unacceptable.

9889
CSO: 1801/277

MILITARY POLITICAL ISSUES

COARSENESS, INCOMPETENCE OF 'OUTSTANDING' OFFICER REPORTED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Mar 84 p 2

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Lieutenant Colonel A. Polyakov of the Central Group of Forces: "Twisting Somebody Around One's Little Finger"]

[Text] There's no denying that Major V. Lukanyuk put all his winning qualities to good use: being energetic, a business-like assertiveness and a keenness of wit. If he were ordered to get scarce spare parts, he'd even go to the end of the earth to get them. Nobody was interested in where and how he conducted his "excavations." The main thing was that he brought the units and components that were so essential. And now more and more infrequently the high commissions rebuke the command headquarters of the engineer sapper battalion for shortcomings in maintaining the equipment, and then they start to hold up this subunit [podrazdeleniye] as an example for others. Nobody doubts that the basic merit in these sudden changes belonged to officer Lukanyuk, the deputy battalion commander for technical matters. It would seem the circumstance also shouldn't have surprised anybody that his portrait appeared on the "best officers in the unit" display stand and that the foremost deputy commander for technical matters is being recommended for academy training. However, some of his colleagues were astonished and communicated their bewilderment in a letter to the "KRASNAYA ZVEZDA" editorial office.

Indeed, it says in the letter, Lukanyuk's abilities for "procuring" were manifested in full measure in the engineer sapper battalion. The deputy commander for technical matters was far from always concerned with filling out requisitions for procuring spare parts. As a rule, he laid in a supply of "half-liter bottles of vodka," took a vehicle and left for parts unknown. If he was absent at party meetings and official conferences, nobody dared to rebuke Lukanyuk--as a matter of fact, he was performing "special missions" for the command headquarters. For this very reason it was considered completely natural that he returned to the battalion in a state of intoxication.

It goes on and there's more. Having felt himself indispensable, Lukanyuk also acquired a sense of everything being authorized. While not being delicate in his choice of words, he insulted Senior Lieutenants A. Maletskiy and I. Luk'yanenko, Warrant Officer L. Dudu and other colleagues.

Judging by everything, the deputy commander for technical matters completely suited the battalion commander Lieutenant Colonel D. Kostovich.

From the beginning the new battalion commander Major Ye. Bobkov sought to increase the responsibility of officers for performing their duties, but somehow right away Lukanyuk found himself outside the realm of the subunit commander's exacting requirements. Apparently on account of the very same "indispensability."

Well, just how did the battalion's communists react to what was going on?

"More than once we along with the party bureau secretary Captain Didichenko attempted to influence Lukanyuk," says the deputy battalion commander for political matters Major A. Dubrovskiy.

There was little use in conversations of this kind, or rather to say, just about none. Dubrovskiy confessed that it isn't in Lukanyuk's nature to humbly listen to educational speeches. He himself had no objection to "educating" the political worker and the party secretary.

Major Lukanyuk reported very late and heavily intoxicated to an open Komsomol meeting where all the battalion's officers were invited. He disliked one of the speeches very much in which the question was about the necessity for creating a collective for amateur art activities in the battalion. Lukanyuk announced on the spot that only loafers and softies can think about relaxation, but not about service interests. He conducted himself so drastically and without self-control that the presidium suggested he leave the meeting. And it had hardly finished when the deputy commander for technical matters without cause pounced on his subordinate Captain N. Bezugliy with coarse language.

After this Lukanyuk nevertheless had to answer at a party bureau session and then also at a party meeting. He was given a severe reprimand with an entry on his registration form.

His colleagues had hoped that the person would have second thoughts and would evaluate his behavior more severely. Their expectations turned out to be in vain. After the meeting Lukanyuk even endeavored somehow to seek vengeance on those comrades who dared to criticize him. So he even began not to talk with Senior Lieutenant S. Belyaev when paint from the warehouse, and the key to which was with the deputy commander for technical matters, was needed for designing visual propaganda.

Meanwhile, the party commission attached to the unit's political department approved the decision of the battalion's party meeting on pronouncing the punishment for Lukanyuk.

According to the logic of things, it was assumed that the secretary of the party commission Lieutenant Colonel V. Maksimchik will inform the personnel department about the punishment which was pronounced, that is, the personnel organs of the group of forces. It was possible to assume that Major Lukanyuk will hardly be allowed to take the examinations for the Military Engineering Academy imeni V. V. Kuybyshev. One should merit this sort of thing through honest labor and service. The battalion's communists were fully confident in this. Their confidence was somewhat shaken by a phrase of Colonel I. Bugovskiy who had come from the group's department of engineer troops. Without going into the root of the matter, he rebuked Major Dubrovskiy:

"What's this about you carrying out the punishment of the best deputy commander for technical matters in the engineer troops?"

The political worker was on the point of trying to explain the heart of the matter, but they didn't want to try to understand his arguments. After some time, when he was on leave and the party bureau secretary was on an out-of-town trip [temporary duty], Major Bobkov sent the deputy commander for technical matters to the musters for taking examinations. He returned to the subunit as if saddened. He said to his colleagues, they say, thanks for "helping" him enter the academy. Soon after, Lukanyuk took final leave of the battalion. It was announced to everyone that he left for service in one of the interior districts. But a little later everything was cleared up. The lucky deputy commander for technical matters didn't intend to move to any district inasmuch as he passed the examinations and became a student at the academy he had long wished for. He, what is called, twisted everyone around his little finger.

Just how could such a thing happen that an officer, who having made coarseness, dodging and unscrupulousness the norm of his behavior, is considered a foremost person not only in the unit, but also in the group of forces and received the opportunity to enter academy training? Why didn't the severe party punishment and the collective opinion of the communists which was voiced concerning Lukanyuk become a hindrance to him in realizing this goal? Since they're now serving in internal districts, I didn't manage to readdress these questions of the authors of the letter to the editorial office to Lieutenant Colonel Maksimchik, Colonel Bugovskiy and some other comrades who "took care of" Lukanyuk. I'm appealing to the secretary of the party organization of the TsGV [Central Group of Forces] department of engineer troops Lieutenant Colonel V. Polishchuk who was a member of the examination commission.

"When we were preparing for the academy entrance examinations," he says, "we called the political department and were interested in whether there were any complaints against Major Lukanyuk. We were assured that there were no complaints whatever."

"But wasn't it really known to you that a severe party punishment had been pronounced for this officer?"

"We heard some such thing, but we didn't attach any importance to it."

And other comrades with whom we had occasion to talk also said there was something and they'd heard something. But, apparently, the halo of the "foremost deputy commander for technical matters" covered up all the negative points. Major Bobkov recalls that the deputy commander for technical matters cared little about maintaining order in the motor pool and didn't conduct specialty studies. These are small points in the opinion of the battalion commander. The real story was that Lukanyuk was totally uninvolved in educational work among his subordinates and Warrant Officers N. Agafonov and V. Zaytsev, who were given their jobs on his direct intercession, were discharged from the army for heavy drinking. First and foremost, Bobkov was guided by the "opinion from above" in evaluating his own deputy for technical matters. That's precisely why he wrote him a subjective and flattering performance report, and later he was made to answer for that and he received a party punishment.

In the unit's political department they reacted to my report on the letter to "KRASNAYA ZVEZDA" with Olympian calm:

"Some dissatisfactions with Lukanyuk's exacting requirements were found in the battalion and so naturally they complained to the newspaper."

They're determining Lukanyuk's coarseness and caddishness too in the TsGV department of engineer troops through this same high quality--exacting requirements. Voluntarily or not, the senior commanders closed their eyes to the officer's infractions, disregarded the opinion of the battalion's communists, didn't even undertake attempts to explain Lukanyuk's moral make-up and, not thinking, turned on the green light for him on a way to the academy. As we see, the selection committee of this respectable VUZ also turned out to be highly liberal and, perhaps, a bit too inattentive. It appears there's no need to discuss the subject of whether an officer who cast a stain on the name communist is worthy or not to be among the students of an academy.

Once again, this story speaks to us about the fact that the problem of high exacting requirements, to which the party today is paying special attention, is still not understood by everyone as it should. It remains to hope that the cases named of unscrupulousness, connivance and neglect by a number of officials in discharging their party and official duties will receive a proper evaluation.

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MILITARY POLITICAL ISSUES

SURVIVOR BENEFITS FOR SERVICEMEN'S FAMILIES OUTLINED

Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Mar 84 p 4

[Article by A. Turovetskiy: "Survivor Benefits for Families"]

[Text] /What kind of survivor benefits for servicemen's families have been established? N. Semenova. Belgorod-Dnestrovskiy./ [in boldface]

When reducing the work force and the number of workers, workers and employees with the higher skill and labor productivity are given preference in remaining on the job. If several workers have the same skill and labor productivity, preference is given to family members of servicemen who were killed in defending the USSR and on a level with several other categories of citizens.

The families of deceased servicemen are accepted for the housing register irrespective of the length of residence in a given locality and length of service at the same enterprise. They are provided with living space in first order of priority.

A family member who is receiving a pension in connection with the loss of a military serviceman breadwinner killed in defending the USSR pays for living space on a scale of 50 percent of the established rate. The use of fuel, running water, sewerage, gas, electricity and hot water is paid for on the same scale. Payment of this kind does not depend on who owns the dwelling house and who among the family members is receiving the pension.

Families of the deceased servicemen are provided with fuel on a priority basis.

Organizations, enterprises and institutions are obliged to render assistance in every way possible to families of the deceased servicemen in constructing individual dwelling houses. Building materials are supplied to them for this in first order of priority.

Families of this kind cannot be evicted by legal procedure from living quarters occupied by them, including official ones and dormitory facilities, without the allocation of other living space.

Wives of the deceased servicemen are granted pensions in connection with the loss of the breadwinner irrespective of whether they were dependent upon the

military member who was killed and the time they reached the age of 55 or the onset of a disability. Parents whose children were killed in defending the USSR are granted pensions in connection with the loss of the breadwinner irrespective of whether or not they were dependent upon the military member who was killed.

These benefits apply as well to the families of military servicemen who were missing in defending the USSR and to the families of partisans who were killed.

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MILITARY POLITICAL ISSUES

PROFILE ON TV PROGRAM 'I SERVE THE SOVIET UNION'

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 23 Feb 84 p 4

[Article by Sergey Fomin and personnel from the television program: "I Serve the Soviet Union"]

[Text] /Every week 100 million viewers watch this program./ [in boldface]

/A character in search of an author/ [in boldface]

When putting out to sea, they removed the television set from its usual place in the crew's quarters, wrapped it in a blanket and fastened it to a bunk, or otherwise the tossing of the boat could deprive the military seamen of contact with the most modern medium of mass information.

On that Sunday nobody was putting out to sea and the personnel who were free from watches and work details made themselves comfortable in front of our "Rekord" [television set]. A special--our program--was to begin at 1000 hours. They always watched it. Just how was it not to watch daredevil airborne troops jumping from aircraft hatches to the distant ground, thrusting their legs directly into the heart of a wooden target, breaking themselves into threes and attacking immediately. Watching tank personnel sitting in the iron bellies of their machines which, having swung the turret around, were knocking down the training targets on the move with a shot from the gun. And watching the maritime infantrymen straining under the bursts of automatic weapons from the wet sea to the steep dry land. In fact, both you yourself are serving and half of your friends who are in the army.

They watched and approved what was being shown with the words "it doesn't matter, it's service," although it's practically impossible to convince the sailors that there is something more honorable than submission to ship regulations. But a special rumor circulated beforehand through the duty service and the smoking rooms concerning the program for the sake of which our division had gathered by their television sets on that Sunday.

There was a film crew at our place about two weeks before this. While setting up the tripod of a movie camera hither and yon, three civilians walked around the premises of the unit.

One of our cutters took them out on a combat run and the boys who had come with us to sea recounted later on that, in spite of considerable tossing, the "movie makers" didn't get seasick, but went about their business. It's true that, having returned to the harbor, they arranged something unprecedented: they assembled everybody on the bridge of the cutter who was assigned to stand there on the excursion and, while watering them down with the fire hose, finished making several close-up shots which were extremely necessary for them.

But later on a telegram about the program arrived at the political department and on that Sunday morning the harbor became practically deserted.

The familiar masthead came on, a horn began to sing out and our division moved with a ceremonial step across the screen of the "Rekord." White summer blouses, cloth trousers and sailor hats slightly canted at one finger over the left eye-brow and two fingers over the right one. Here's where the camera took a close-up and the crew began to talk noisily while recognizing the faces of those who were sitting next to them, and each one who had his picture taken then was trying to make out his physiognomy two weeks later. And, of course, I was too. But only my sleeve which had appeared from behind the shoulder of the motor mechanic Vit'ka got into the film frame.

There were both the cutter at sea and a close-up of the commander who was standing on the bridge in defiance of the severe maritime elements pouring down his neck from the fire hose.

This story has already become a memory. But having received an assignment to do the material about the television program "I Serve the Soviet Union!," I went to Ostankino having one purely personal thought: perhaps I'll manage to meet somebody from among those who in the summer of 1977, while taking pictures of the boys from the missile boat division in the Baltic, had also caught my sleeve in the film frame.

/The strategy of a topic and the tactics of a genre/ [in boldface]

So the program "I Serve the Soviet Union!" is an hour-long weekly one. According to data of the USSR Academy of Science's institute for sociological research, the audience is nearly 100 million persons. And this means that the main topic in the program's range of vision is much broader than the purely "military related" material which would be of interest only to those who are in the ranks of the armed forces. The topic is oriented towards the interest of the mass audience.

Here are several letters from the program's mail.

/"After leaving combat in the battle of Kerch in February, 1944, the remainder of our battalion assembled to reform. A poet and a composer flew in to our place from Moscow. They composed a song about us sailors and airborne troops. Only a few from our battalion remained alive, but we were young and this song heartened us. Is it possible to perform it on the 40th anniversary of our landing on the Crimean soil? It will be in memory of those who didn't return./ [in boldface]

/V. S. Panasenko, former deputy platoon commander of an airborne battalion of the Black Sea Fleet VVS [air forces]."/ [in boldface]

/"We are grateful to you for the series of programs 'On These Days 40 Years Ago' which stir the memory. In the next program please don't forget to recount that our city Zhitomir was liberated on 31 December 1943. In your story give our compliments and loyalty to the feats of our fathers to the veterans./ [in boldface]

/Detachment commander and worker Viktor Yakovenko on behalf of the red pathfinders from secondary school number eight in Zhitomir."/ [in boldface]

The program title which these letters address has been on the air since January 1983. Every week of it the regular host M. Leshchinskiy recounts the days of the past war and people whose life wasn't hidden in history, but which is becoming an example for present generations. The title was designed for two and one-half years. Having begun its story with the day of the battle of Stalingrad, it will end it in 1985 with the days of the fall of Berlin. News film of those years, stories of veterans and the memoirs of commanders comprise the main material for the title "On These Days 40 Years Ago."

/"For the second year our son is studying at the Irkutsk Higher Aviation Institute. We would like to know about its traditions."/ [in boldface]

/"If there is a possibility, include in one of your programs a story about the warship 'Minsk'."/ [in boldface]

The program titles "In Service to the Motherland," "Your Military Profession" and "The Land Where You Serve" recount today's armed forces.

/"I want to enter the Suvorov Institute and I request you talk about it."/ [in boldface]

While resolving the matter of their future destiny, those who are still just faced with military service turn to the television program. And a different audience is already evident here, and, consequently, a different turn in the program's main theme--the topic of patriotic upbringing.

These letters which were taken almost at random are not only the results of the work of television journalists and not only signs of the audience's confidence. They are starting points for new work.

Since 1973 the program has existed as a television magazine. Sixty minutes per week is an enormous volume and in order for the audience to be continually interested it is necessary to expose a basic theme in many aspects--informational, historical and cognitive. Each title is a different point of view on the material. "Radar" is an operational information selection, "Reporting From the Military Exercise Fields" is a detailed account, and "Sport, Sport, Sport" and "The Soldier's Art" are devoted to free time.

The variety makes it possible to assemble, or more correctly to make up, the television magazine into an expressive block of subjects united by the same basis.

In November of last year, the program's film crew worked at the central theater of the Soviet army where USSR Minister of Defense and CPSU Central Committee Politburo member D. F. Ustinov gave a lecture at a united political day of the Ministry of Defense central organization.

Within a day this reporting, which included the minister's lecture as well as an interview with prominent military commanders, had already been relayed by the "Orbita" system to the regions of Siberia and the Far East.

After some time, telegrams from the political directorates of military districts began to arrive at the editorial office. A special release provided a basis for conducting a united political day in the armed forces. A political arrangement of a scale such as this turned out to be possible thanks only to television.

/Sixty minutes and 1,000 kilometers/ [in boldface]

The material on army life, which the "I Serve the Soviet Union!" program releases talk about, is both diverse and at the same time complex.

Mikhail Leshchinskiy, head of the department for patriotic upbringing, says: "The modern army is saturated with equipment. This equipment is clever, mobile and to a large extent pretty. It's easy to get carried away with it and to find oneself caught up in the external dynamics of what's going on. But equipment isn't entitled to be the hero of a journalistic production. A person must always be the central focus of it. One has to find him, see him and show him in any situation and, besides, it's necessary to do this like a military operation: according to the plan only two to three days are allotted for photographing one subject for the 'I Serve the Soviet Union!' program."

Only while firmly connected with army life can the television journalist do real material.

E. Borisov, one of the authors of the program, speaks thusly: "For everyone who works in the program, there is a path of topics, regions of the country and its subjects which are open to them."

His own topical region is connected strictly with sports. Eduard Borisov is a master of sports in boxing, a USSR champion and a participant in the Olympic games in Melbourne. He made four documentary films about sportsmen and conducted the programs from the Moscow Olympic games. He was the one who talked about the seven athletic events of soldiers from friendly armies in the program's sports rubric.

According to his words, the journalist specializing in sports and army subjects is propagandizing one and the same human qualities--the will for victory, courage and steadfastness.

Dmitriy Zenyuk has been working in the program since the very first releases. He's enthusiastic about the military cognitive domain. He talked about the history of creating modern arms and services and he worked on the "History of Your Weapons" series which was devoted to infantry weapons of all times, and which the soldiers themselves conducted. The harquebuses from the time of Ivan the

Terrible smoked with their wicks on the screen of television sets, the Petrine muskets fired volleys and from the halls of the military museums came a story about the famous Russian trilinear rifle. In the year of the 35th anniversary of victory, D. Zenyuk crossed the waters of the Caspian, the Volga and the Baltic as a crew member of the yacht "Nadezhda." The reporting on this expedition went into the program. He is also doing sketches. In one of them the conversation was about a reconnaissance company of airborne troops, and the same ones who are thrusting their legs and immediately forming up in threes for hand-to-hand combat.

If you see a subject in the program about the life of border guards, then one can almost say for certain that Leonid Stemblevskiy was the author of it. He has a long-time liking for this branch of the armed forces. The border life is always the main line of defense, very much here depends on the person himself and there's not so much equipment here as, let's say, the sailors or tank personnel have. Special working methods and particular story forms are required of a journalist here. Therefore, one can call L. Stemblevskiy a master of the military detective story. His hobby is the reconstruction of a case and the documentary reproduction of one extraordinary incident or another as one acutely dynamic situation or another on live trails and with actual participants occurs all over again on the screen.

In 1975 at the upper reaches of the Taz River in Tyumen Oblast, a group of radio sport fans got out of a helicopter. It was from here the geographical center of the Soviet Union that 15,000 radio contacts were made with radio fans from 80 countries and a salutation was transmitted to the people of the world. Lev Bykhovskikh, one of the authors of the "I Serve the Soviet Union!" program, was also among this group. The military topic still accompanied his entire journalistic destiny until he came to work in television. During the several years, sketches devoted to BAM [Baykal-Amur Main Railroad], and which he authored, have run in the program under the general title of "Soldiers of the Steel Main Highway." The final joining of BAM's eastern sections will take place this spring. L. Bykhovskikh will do the reporting on these events.

The program's operational materials that are photographed at the military exercise fields are the concern of those who for the time being are called youthful. Here one has both to climb into a trench and to lie under a tank while it's rolling, and to climb on steep peaks. Aleksandr Zorin, Andrey Ponomarev and Vladimir Vovnenko are masters of this business. But they also find their own particular topics which are heard on the program. Thus a two-part sketch was done by Zorin about the crew of submarine "Shch-204" which was missing during the war and was recently discovered by the coasts of Bulgaria.

The military patriotic topic seems to be a purely masculine matter. But the "weaker sex" is also among the authors of the "I Serve the Soviet Union!" program. Of course, out-of-town trips to the most distant points of the country are rather difficult for them, and in fact the film crews sometimes have to overcome thousands of kilometers under far from comfortable conditions, but in return the studio programs and "camera" subjects, if it's possible to say so, fully submit to the feminine touch.

Many materials from the title "The Soldier's Art" belong to Valentina Zaretskaya. They talk about Soviet army theaters of which there are several in our country, song and dance companies, and receptions held with composers, singers and actors.

However, also like Irina Maslova, Violetta Borisova, Galina Khavrayeva and Tat'-yana Popova, she had to work on combat materials too.

The author finds the material and the producer organizes the photography, but the eyes of the cameraman are the very first to see what the audience will see on the screen. Not every cameraman is equal to the task of working in the "I Serve the Soviet Union!" program. As was already said, he has to overcome thousands of distances and shoot pictures both on mountain slopes and in the middle of deserts, while climbing on the barrel of a howitzer, under the water and while descending on a parachute. But such cameramen as Vsevolod Gordeyev, Sergey Urusov, Gennadiy Popov, Sergey Gurov and Leonid Mirzoyev can be considered the tried and tested guards of the program.

So, that's the "I Serve the Soviet Union!" program. The audience is 100 million viewers. As regards precisely determining the number of topics, then it isn't easy to talk about this briefly, even if it's because nobody ever could answer my purely personal question: "In 1977 do you happen to remember who was able to photograph a subject about the Baltic Fleet missile boat division?".

Well then, it wasn't all that difficult for one event from the life of a military seaman to blend into the sea of topics and subjects which pass through the 60 weekly minutes of the "I Serve the Soviet Union!" program.

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ARMED FORCES

PERSONNEL CHIEF ON DEVELOPMENT OF OFFICER CORPS

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 4, Feb 84 (signed to press 2 Feb 84) pp 15-23

[Article by Army Gen I. Shkadov, deputy minister of defense of USSR for personnel: "Develop Officer Cadres Carefully"]

[Text] Events occurring in the international arena in our days attest to the serious threat hovering over the world, caused by stepped-up aggressiveness by ultrareactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism and the militaristic foreign policy course taken by Washington. The politics of the present American administration have a clear-cut antisoviet, antisocialist direction.

We military people, and especially those of us who went through the ordeals of the past war, realize well that all this obligates Armed Forces personnel to display special vigilance and to be in constant combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor.

Army and Navy personnel have a deep realization of their responsibility, and they fervently approve and unanimously support the Leninist party's policy. During preparations for elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet they are demonstrating their monolithic solidarity about the CPSU and its Central Committee and are responding by action to resolutions of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Socialist competition in units [chast' and soyedineniye] is assuming ever greater scope under the motto "Be on guard, in constant readiness to defend socialism's achievements!"

In this training year the Motherland's armed defenders are faced with difficult and responsible missions. Officer cadres, a reliable support for the party and government in the Army and Navy, by rights have a leading role to play in accomplishing them.

Comrade Yu. V. Andropov said that "the work with cadres must be held firmly in party hands." This demand has to be implemented steadfastly in the Armed Forces as well.

Fundamental principles for the preparation, selection, placement and indoctrination of officer cadres were laid down by V. I. Lenin, founder of the Communist Party and Soviet state. Following the leader's precepts, the party

is imaginatively developing and persistently implementing Leninist principles. It is doing everything necessary to see that Army and Navy command personnel consist of the best representatives of the Soviet people, that they master Marxist-Leninist theory persistently, have a high degree of military-technical training, and meet all demands of modern military theory and practice.

In his speeches and works CPSU Central Committee Politburo Member, USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov described in detail the qualities which must be inherent in today's officer. They are competency, a keen sense for what is new, and the ability to assume responsibility for accomplishing difficult tasks, to promptly note and support initiative, and to mobilize the personnel's will and energy. The specific nature of command and control also makes it mandatory for a military leader of any rank to have the ability to think and act under conditions of an extremely rigid time limit and enormous moral-psychological and physical stresses.

Our officer corps--commanders, political officers, engineers and other military specialists--are people of different ages and different nationalities. They come at the call of their hearts beneath the Armed Forces colors, steeped in combat glory, to devote themselves forever to military service. A great responsibility rests on their shoulders along with the officer shoulderboards, but their destiny can be envied: standing on guard over the Motherland and protecting their people's peaceful, creative labor is an enormous honor.

At the present time over 90 percent of officers are party and Komsomol members and more than 70 percent of them have a higher military or military-special education. Practically all commanders of regiments, brigades and higher and chiefs of political entities have a higher military education. Also of note is the fact that a majority of officers receive a corresponding engineer qualification in higher military schools.

Among those who today command subunits, units [chast'], ships and large units [soyedineniye] or work in staffs or political entities are thousands of remarkable, genuinely talented officers such as major generals A. Lipanov and V. Fursin, colonels L. Kovalev and A. Barsukov, lieutenant colonels A. Pavlov and N. Kashlev, captains 2d rank L. Derenkov and A. Kudryavtsev, majors N. Loginov and V. Petrik, captains V. Mukhin and V. Govorushchenko, senior lieutenants S. Sergeyev and F. Mashukhin, lieutenants A. Malykhin and L. Kulik-Kulichenko and many others. These are politically mature, ideologically conditioned cadres who have high organizing abilities and professional expertise. The basis of their successes lies in communist ideals, awareness, and allegiance to the Leninist party's cause.

Commanders, staffs, political entities and personnel entities constantly maintain their focus on problems of the officers' ideological conditioning.

There is much in common in the biographies of a majority of officers. Everyone begins with the position of platoon commander or the equivalent and everyone gradually ascends the steep rungs of the career ladder while acquiring necessary knowledge, skills and the ability to work with people, and tempering their will and character. An officer's maturity and expertise do not come to a

person all by themselves. They are the result of persistent work requiring great determination, purposefulness and total exertion of mental and physical forces.

Figuratively speaking, an officer is born in school, where he takes shape as an individual and a professional military man. Here he obtains the necessary knowledge and training and here his ideological conviction and allegiance to his people and the cause of communism strengthen.

In chatting with young officers in troop units and in graduating classes of military schools one arrives each time at the conclusion that military educational institutions provide worthy replacements. Inherent to the graduates are a thorough political, operational-tactical and military-technical training, a broad outlook, and flexible thinking, i.e., everything necessary for practical work in officer positions.

Good comments come from troop units, such as about graduates of the Twice-Honored Red Banner Leningrad Higher Combined-Arms Command School imeni S. M. Kirov, the Serpukhov Higher Military Command School imeni Leninist Komsomol, the Dnepropetrovsk Higher Surface-to-Air Missile Command School of Air Defense, the Order of Lenin, Red Banner Kacha Higher Military Aviation School for Pilots imeni A. F. Myasnikov, the Order of Lenin, Red Banner, Order of Ushakov Higher Naval School imeni M. V. Frunze, the Sverdlovsk Higher Military-Political Tank-Artillery School imeni L. I. Brezhnev and a number of others.

The success achieved by foremost collectives of military educational institutions is explained by the fact that the command element and faculty constantly perfect the training and indoctrination process and improve the preparation of future officers for troop duty while relying on the party and Komsomol organizations. A modern training facility has been set up here and the cadets' training and indoctrination is carried on in close contact with troop life and with actual requirements of the Armed Forces. An attempt is made not only to give them purely specialized knowledge and skills, but also the ability to perform indoctrinal work with soldiers. Subunit commanders and political officers study and gain a thorough knowledge of each cadet and they perform systematic individual work with the people to develop their high professional and moral qualities.

Unfortunately not yet all military educational institutions have achieved this state of affairs. Some of them give insufficient attention to developing the future officers' high moral-combat and ethical qualities. Individual work is done with the cadets unsystematically, chiefly with laggards; it bears a superficial character and does not reach its indoctrinal goal. Not yet all military educational institutions display proper concern for instilling smartness, neatness, tact and the culture of military intercourse in cadets.

Recently we were forced to direct the attention of the command element, political department and faculty of the Kiev Higher Military Engineering School of Communications imeni M. I. Kalinin to the fact that they were not studying the people in sufficient detail and they were performing poor individual work in

the political and military indoctrination of graduates. As a result there were cases where officers left the school with poor moral and job qualities.

On encountering these facts one naturally asks the question: Why do they occur? Apparently not all comrades responsible for training officer cadres have a full realization that they have been entrusted with a matter of state importance, one of the most responsible work sectors.

A great deal unquestionably depends on the instructors, commanders and political officers of military schools. Ideological conviction and professional training must be combined in them with high pedagogic culture--an ability to make people enthusiastic, instil in them a love for the profession of the Motherland's defender, and find an individual approach to everyone. It is rightly said that a calling is necessary in order to become a genuine pedagogue and indoctrinator. Consequently officers should be selected for military educational institutions with special thoroughness: those with a higher military or military-special education, with troop experience, and invariably with all the qualities needed for successful military-pedagogic work. An officer's appointment to a military educational institution must be viewed as a special trust.

A number of measures have been taken in recent years aimed at perfecting the system, quality and effectiveness of training for officer cadres in military schools and institutes, at strengthening command personnel and the faculty, and at improving the training facility. As a result there has been on the whole an improvement in the quality indicators of the graduates' training, and their knowledge has grown and deepened, but it stands to reason that we cannot be reconciled with this. Opportunities and reserves for a further improvement of the training and indoctrination process in light of the party's modern demands must be sought even more persistently in every school.

At the same time it must be recalled that training does not end in the military educational institution; it continues in the troops and fleets. On arriving in a unit or aboard ship, yesterday's military school graduate enters a new environment, begins performing difficult duties and receives relative independence. He has the knowledge and a fervent desire to prove himself in the job, but he does not yet have practical experience. In the process of troop life and duty the young officer will have to develop pedagogic and methods proficiency, operational-tactical thinking, job and political qualities, and organizing abilities. But as soon as he assumes a position he is faced with the need for training and indoctrinating subordinates, making decisions, being responsible for them, and answering to the full extent for the training and discipline of soldiers and the combat readiness of his entrusted subunit. His military career and all his successes and failures depend on how rapidly and deeply he realizes his responsibility. When we consider that more than half of military cadres now are made up of officers up to 30 years of age and that their proportion is considerably higher directly in units and aboard ships, then it is not difficult to imagine how great their influence is on the state of affairs in military collectives.

"The professional development and maturing of young officers is a subject of our special concern," emphasized the USSR minister of defense in his speech at a recent meeting with Soviet Armed Forces veterans. ". . . Each of us realizes that the present and future of the Armed Forces largely depends on the effectiveness of work with young officers and on the quality of their training."

The process of an officer's indoctrination is continuous and never ends, but this process is especially intensive in the first months and years of duty when that moral fiber takes shape in a person that subsequently determines all his actions and deeds. In this period as never before, a lieutenant needs both personal zeal and diligence in training and work, and the help, attention and concern of senior commanders and chiefs.

It has remained in my memory to this day how young officers were greeted in the 2d Mechanized Brigade of the Separate Red Banner Far Eastern Army, to which I was assigned after completing military school. I was immediately touched by the attention shown us. A bus was sent to the train station to deliver us to a field camp, where the brigade was located at that time. There were warm, confidential talks by the brigade commander and commissar and by the battalion commander and commissar. The latter introduced each lieutenant to the company commanders, and they familiarized the lieutenants with the platoons which they were to command. We not only were placed in the picture in detail and informed of events and the situation (which just then had been aggravated through the fault of the Japanese militarists), but also received parting words, advice, recommendations, and the first very important information about our subunits. The important thing is that we sensed that we were needed here, that we had been expected, and that faith was being placed in us. We became happy at heart and the anxieties and worries experienced by every lieutenant before arrival in a unit were shoved into the background.

We sensed this very same concern and attention in all succeeding days, weeks and months. Company commander Sr Lt Kazakov, battalion commander Capt Grigor'yev and the battalion commissar taught us to work with people, taught us the planning and methodology for conducting various classes, the art of an individual approach to subordinates and of analyzing the state of affairs in the platoon, and the practice of summarizing combat and political training results. They taught us not just by words but also by personal example of zealous service, a detailed knowledge of tank equipment and military regulations, military smartness, and the commander's even exactingness and interested participation in each lieutenant's career.

I am telling about this to emphasize once more that the senior comrades' concern, help and individual work with young officers play a deciding role in their professional development. In our time the need for such an attitude toward young officers is being perceived more and more. It has become a good tradition in districts, groups of forces and fleets where commanders and members of military councils meet with arriving military school graduates. Such meetings and talks also are held in formations [ob'yedineniye] and large units. The parting words and advice of generals, admirals, commanders and political officers, grown wise with wisdom, leave a deep imprint on young officers for years and give them a good charge of energy.

In many units and aboard many ships the commanders and political officers together with party and Komsomol organizations engage in a planned, purposeful and systematic manner in the political and military indoctrination of young officers, support the lieutenants in every way and give them objective assistance in professional development.

Such work is done well in a majority of units of the Carpathian Military District. Military science, theoretical and methods conferences are held regularly under the direction of commanders and political entities and with the active participation of personnel entities. They discuss the party's present-day requirements in ideological and organizational work, in questions of strengthening discipline and order, in the organization of socialist competition and in improving the style and methods of management work. Officers have an opportunity to borrow foremost experience in training and indoctrinating the personnel. Meetings of experienced commanders and political officers with young colleagues, demonstration classes, and seminars on various issues of training and indoctrination practice held directly in foremost regiments, battalions, companies and equivalent subunits are widely used for this purpose. Much is done by party and Komsomol organizations to improve the young officers' ideological-theoretical level and public activeness, but of course the greatest effect is provided by planned individual work of immediate and direct superiors in the political and military indoctrination and training of their own subordinates.

Such an attitude toward young officers became established in the district thanks to the attention given this important matter by the command element. It has been discussed repeatedly at military council sessions. While working in units and large units, the district commander and other leaders look into how the training and indoctrination of young officers is conducted and whether or not concern is shown for their everyday living arrangements. The experience of senior officers always is a good lesson for the juniors. Two floors were set aside for young officers in the district hotel, which meets the most up-to-date requirements in its amenities. It is not surprising that a majority of units and large units also sought opportunities for building and renovating officer dormitories and houses for small families. They are well arranged and furnished.

Attention to young officers and concern for them is repaid a hundredfold. They quickly pass through the development phase and perform their duties conscientiously. This circumstance unquestionably also has an effect on the fact that combat and political training indicators in the Carpathian Military District are consistently high.

At times one has occasion to hear complaints addressed to some young officers who are graduates of military educational institutions to the effect that they are poorly prepared for working with subordinates, they have insufficient methods skills and they are poorly trained in firing and in driving combat vehicles... I am firmly convinced that in a majority of cases these are hasty and far from always substantiated reproaches. They usually come from those who have not entirely realized that it is the commanders and political officers of units and subunits who are called upon to teach the young officers work practices and to arm them with experience.

By this I do not at all wish to say that there are no flaws in the training level of school graduates. There are; they already have been discussed, but I will repeat again: a young officer's development begins in the subunit and the unit from his first steps, from the moment he is assigned to a position. The workers in personnel entities also have a major role to play in such an important matter.

As a rule the officers of personnel entities not only inform the lieutenant of the unit and position to which he will be assigned, but also tell him about the traditions of the unit, about its command personnel and the officer collective and they familiarize him with features of duty at the new station. If the school graduate has arrived together with a family the personnel officers will inquire about the wife's profession without fail and will give information about the possibility of finding a job on post. In short, they will reveal to the lieutenant the picture of his upcoming life and duty and they will offer friendly parting words and advice.

Unfortunately, however, some workers of personnel entities still are encountered who do not always delve into the young officer's needs and concerns, who are absorbed in trivial everyday matters and find no time for this. Such miscalculations also are seen in the work of some commanders. They do not always combine high exactingness with systematic political and military indoctrination and training. Some of them make more use of the right to punish, forgetting about their obligations to indoctrinate, train and show concern.

I wish to be correctly understood. No one is declaiming for the establishment of some kind of hothouse conditions for young officers. Army service is rigorous and obligates commanders to be demanding, but high exactingness has nothing in common with a disrespectful attitude for subordinates. All of us from the private to the marshal serve the same cause. We have the same interests, and the moral principles of socialist society and our military regulations must be the standard of mutual relationships of superiors and subordinates. The commander is obligated to so arrange his relationships with subordinates, and especially young officers, that he is respected and emulated in everything.

It sometimes happens that an officer who has arrived at a new duty station, and especially a young officer, is received cordially by the commander and political officer, he is introduced to the subunit, he is told about the unit's campaign record and traditions, and so on. But when the question arises about living conditions there are references to objective difficulties and the officer is given to understand that he has to solve these problems himself and that this allegedly has nothing to do with duty. We cannot be reconciled with this approach to matters. Questions of material and everyday support are very important and no objective conditions can relieve senior commanders and chiefs of responsibility for the conditions under which officers live. We have to learn concern for people from our party and its Central Committee.

The most widespread omission in the political, military and moral indoctrination of officers is the fact that the general, collective measures taken for these purposes are not supplemented in all units [chast' and soyedineniye] with the thoughtful, patient individual work of senior chiefs. It is difficult to overestimate the significance, importance and effectiveness of an individual approach to a person's indoctrination. It is the personal meetings which open up an opportunity to gain a fuller impression of the person's moral qualities and work style and determine his level of political, operational-tactical and military-technical maturity. And finally, is the personal charm of the commander and political officer really an indoctrinational factor of little importance? In short, where informal, thorough individual work is performed with officers the quality and effectiveness of their service grows steadily.

The development of officers in troop units occurs more successfully in those units where commanders and the political and personnel entities make skillful use of moral incentives in indoctrinational work. I have in mind various incentives announced by senior commanders and chiefs, especially the conferring of military ranks ahead of schedule and decorating officers with orders and medals. These important events in each officer's life take place in an ordinary fashion in certain units and do not mobilize others to attain the highest results in combat and political training. In a number of places the presentation of awards and announcements about ahead-of-schedule promotions take place unnoticed, in a commonplace manner, and not in a ceremonial atmosphere as required by the USSR minister of defense.

The propaganda and dissemination of work experience of foremost officers and its adoption in the daily practice of military service still leaves much to be desired. Some units limit themselves to making out displays with photographs of the best officers and mentioning their names at ceremonial meetings and when results are summarized. I agree that this too is necessary, but it is much more important to reveal convincingly to colleagues how a person achieved high results and what his work style and methods are.

The professional development of officers occurs faster in those units and sub-units where they are drawn actively into public life and participate in political indoctrination work. Lenin demanded that leaders of all ranks always be in the thick of the masses, study people's moods and be able to lead the people to perform the most difficult missions. The party demands this same thing today as well. Active participation in indoctrinating people not only must be a regulation duty, but a necessity of life for officers who conduct party policy in the Armed Forces.

It is impossible also not to dwell on such an important sector of work with personnel as the development of officers advanced to higher positions, and especially at the regimental level. For some reason it is at times forgotten that leaders of any rank also undergo a period of development and that concern also has to be shown for them. At the present time a reinforcement of indoctrination of the leading military cadres in light of resolutions of the 26th party congress and the November 1982 and June and December 1983 CPSU Central Committee plenums is a necessary condition for successful performance of

missions assigned to the Army and Navy. Troop practice convincingly shows that practically all management cadres--those who teach and those who are taught the art of leadership and control of subunits and units--require systematic, purposeful indoctrination.

In the years which have passed since our party's 26th congress, commanders, staffs, and political and personnel entities have accomplished much work to indoctrinate management cadres. Questions of indoctrinating senior officer personnel in a spirit of high responsibility for the assigned job are examined regularly at military council sessions of branches of the Armed Forces, military districts, groups of forces and fleets, and they are discussed at party aktiv meetings, in party organizations, and at management courses and seminars.

But there still are many deficiencies in the work with military management cadres, the chief of which is that proper attention is not yet being given everywhere to indoctrinating senior officers as managers and organizers of all troop life and activity. Full consideration is not being given to the fact that some commanders and chiefs often lack practical experience for quality organization of combat and political training, for focusing attention on the important tasks or for assuring an inseparable unity of subordinates' training and indoctrination. Not all management cadres rely skillfully on party and Komsomol organizations, nor are they self-critical in assessing personal results and subordinates' indicators.

In each such instance senior commanders and chiefs naturally attempt to give help, but in so doing they at times go to extremes. There are many examples where officers assigned to higher positions begin to be excessively coddled and substituted for in an attempt to ensure that all is well in their area of work and to insure them against possible failures. This usually is seen during troop exercises. In an exercise it is sometimes difficult to understand who is commanding the unit: the commander or the "guardian" from higher headquarters attached to him. Of course, such a practice hinders commanders in acquiring the necessary experience and does not contribute to a development of responsibility for the assigned job. Excessive coddling generates uncertainty in one's abilities and a dependency.

On the other hand, some senior commanders and chiefs lack the patience to teach a subordinate in a businesslike manner the practical execution of duties in a new position (teach and not just point out the deficiencies). A check and supervision are more effective when they are combined with well-conceived training. A senior chief who is genuinely concerned over his subordinates' growth always will find an opportunity to listen to a person, take prompt note of difficulties in his work, suggest how best to resolve a particularly difficult matter, and caution him and keep him from making mistakes. Unfortunately senior chiefs sometimes place emphasis on measures of administrative influence in place of businesslike training.

It is bad when people forget that the indoctrination of cadres is harmed both by an unobjective assessment of the results of their work and of their job and moral qualities and by unmerited incentives as well as by undeserved punishments. The example of all officers in duty and personal conduct has to be

assured more vigorously and persistently. Hundreds on thousands of subordinates look to the commanders and chiefs; soldiers emulate them and remember those lessons which they teach. Therefore an officer's good example and his deficiencies to an equal extent often are repeated, developed and reinforced in his subordinates. This is why it is important for every officer to have crystal honesty and purity in all respects and have a zealous attitude toward his official duty. And it goes without saying that there must be no instances of undignified behavior in everyday life or an abuse of official position for selfish purposes. Even today Lenin's behest has a current ring: "If we conscientiously teach workers and peasants discipline, we are obligated to begin with ourselves."

The higher an officer's official position, the more perfect his political and professional training and his job and moral qualities must be. Here too we have the right to place great hopes on military academies, which is where many of the officer's basic qualities as a leader are reinforced and developed. The development of an ideologically conditioned specialist of high qualifications is a complex process in which the most varied forms and methods of training and indoctrination must be combined harmoniously.

In their years of study academy students are given profound political and specialized knowledge and they also acquire knowledge of the principles of unit leadership. In short, a graduate with an academic diploma arrives among the troops ideologically conditioned and professionally competent. But academies must continue to work seriously on seeing that graduates are ready to develop and make decisions competently, organize for modern combat, firmly control the unit under difficult conditions, capably manage all the personnel's life and work, and assure firm discipline. Of course much depends on the person himself and his persistence in achieving a goal. Experience shows that in some academies the students' independent work continues to be the least organized and more poorly managed part of the training process. All aspects of the organization of independent studies obviously must be studied more deeply and thoroughly and a constant need for self-improvement must be formed in the officer-leader.

It is no coincidence that we speak here about independence and initiative, for military academies are intended to prepare officer-leaders and organizers of combat and political training with a developed operational-tactical thinking capable of accomplishing the most difficult combat missions.

The high training level of military cadres is predetermined by the joint efforts of commanders, political and personnel entities, and party organizations. In the party organization the officer-party member is given high party qualities and a sharpened sense of responsibility for the assigned job, and his personal example in service, discipline and everyday life is ensured. Any officer, regardless of the position or military rank he holds, is obligated to answer for his deeds and acts to his comrades in the party organization. All measures aimed at indoctrinating officer personnel and concern for every officer no matter what position he holds must be permeated by party spirit.

Successes in training and indoctrinating the Soviet officer corps are the result of unremitting attention and concern by our party, government and all the people for strengthening the country's defense capability, and of the creative implementation of Lenin's teaching on defense of the socialist homeland.

The Soviet Armed Forces now have professionally trained military cadres with high ideals, but we cannot rest on our laurels. Commanders and chiefs at all levels, staffs, political entities, and personnel entities must continue to indoctrinate officers with Leninist concern and comprehensively increase their responsibility for the assigned job.

Nurtured by the party and possessing high political, moral and combat qualities, Soviet military cadres do everything possible for reliable protection of our people's great achievements and the cause of socialism, and for keeping the troops and naval forces in high combat readiness guaranteeing a resolute defeat of any aggressor should he dare raise weapons against us.

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ARMED FORCES

MORE CARE NEEDED IN SELECTING NEW PARTY MEMBERS

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 4, Feb 84 (signed to press 2 Feb 84) pp 51-56

[Article by Maj Gen V. Markov and Capt 1st Rank B. Bezlepkin: "The Deficiencies Are Known, But Who Is Behind Them?"]

[Text] Yes, the deficiencies or rather, violations of standards of party life committed by a CPSU member are known: pressure on party members in accepting a person into the party; connivance with violators of discipline. As we will see, these actions were far from unselfish, but just who is behind such unseemly affairs? Can we speak about him (and to ourselves we will note: about them) for all to hear?

"What are you saying? To shake the authority of an honored person holding a prominent position who is, moreover, easily vulnerable! It will be enough that you name the deficiencies."

We will attest that such opinions were expressed. Mayakovskiy word for word: "Criticism must be made very carefully. But these people criticize regardless of authority, rank, seniority or position." This is of course an ironic remark but it is in keeping with Lenin's thought: the strengthening of authority is achieved "by one's energy and one's ideological influence (and not by one's ranks and grades, of course)" and "publicity is a sword which itself heals the wounds it makes."

It is only in medicine that the rule exists that one speaks of a patient behind closed doors. But is such delicacy rightful in a party environment? Must we spare a person who himself does not cherish his good name, who blemishes it, and who only would like to conceal these blemishes from an outside gaze? Isn't that why such a person is very comfortable with criticism which has no address? It isn't hot or cold for him because of this, for he wasn't named. But we would like the guilty party to be uncomfortable for what he has done. It is only necessary for everyone to know promptly who is behind a specific case of a violation of party and moral standards. This disciplines the very person who stumbles and prompts others to look around as well. "The time obviously has come not simply to speak about deficiencies," notes the text of the speech by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov at the December 1983 Party Central Committee Plenum, "but about specific workers who are behind these deficiencies."

We will tell who is behind the misdeeds and actions mentioned at the beginning of the article. We will stipulate right off that it will be a question of rare and exceptional instances, which means they are the more intolerable.

A party meeting of the senior course is under way at a military educational institution, with a very important issue being decided: Is a comrade to be or not to be a CPSU candidate member? The answer to it depends on each member of the party organization, which means one has to think seriously about whether or not one knows well the person who is entering the party and asks oneself and others once again whether or not he is worthy of the title. If doubt has crept in do not be silent about it, for a mistake in making such a decision is inadmissible.

But the possibility of such a mistake apparently doesn't trouble some persons very much. No, no, we will not betray our intent, expressed in the title of the article, and will conduct the discussion with names... Jr Sgt V. Avdeyev is being accepted into the party. Faculty chief Pavel Aleksandrovich Afanas'yev has come to the meeting, which rarely happened prior to this although he is on the party register in this organization and his appearance at every meeting is mandatory.

During the discussion of Avdeyev's application the faculty chief, course chief Lt Col Yu. Yelganov and one of the cadets proposed that Avdeyev be accepted as a candidate member of the CPSU. The essence of their arguments was that with all his deficiencies Avdeyev is worthy of being accepted into the party. But CPSU members Cadet V. Semenov, secretary of the course Komsomol buro, and Cadet I. Ogorodnikov, a Komsomol buro member, expressed a different opinion in their statements. They made the proposal to refuse to accept Avdeyev. They explained their proposal as follows. The cadet was studying without proper intensity, he was doing poorly, and he knew the regulations but did not always fulfill them in daily life. He was crude and haughty in relationships with comrades and with some instructors. At times he did not regard the collective's opinion and was not respected among a majority of colleagues. It was only a year ago that for these very considerations the Komsomol organization in which Avdeyev then was registered refused to recommend him for entry into the party. The party members also could not help but be placed on guard by the fact that three cadets of this faculty already had not passed the test of the candidacy period.

Less than two-thirds of the party members at the meeting voted for accepting Avdeyev as a candidate member of the CPSU, and on this basis he was refused acceptance into the party.

Well, that happens. The party organization's concern for bringing in fresh forces is one of the most important ones, but at the same time it is also one of the most responsible ones. Our party does not force its numerical growth. Only those people are accepted into its ranks who in fact have proven that they are entering the party not for the sake of obtaining some kind of benefit, but in the name of selfless work in it. We are speaking about people who have earned the recognition of the primary party organization and the entire collective, who have given all their strength and energy to the cause of

improving combat readiness, and who have actively proven themselves in public life. In the opinion of a majority of comrades Avdeyev does not yet meet those requirements and so they did not place high trust in him.

But Afanas'yev decisively disagreed with that opinion. Of course, every party member has the right to have his own opinion on any matter being discussed at a meeting and of course about whether or not to accept the person into the party. He has the right to defend this opinion but understandably this is before the decision is made. There can be no exception here for anyone. For example, from the memoirs of one of Lenin's contemporaries we know about Vladimir Il'ich's argument over a certain intraparty matter with a prominent comrade. After presenting his arguments, Lenin said: "I am convinced that I will prove before any party meeting that you are incorrect and that any party meeting will agree with this."

As we see, Lenin did not think of establishing his opinion in any way other than in the form of winning the argumentation during collective examination of a particular issue in a party organization. That is how the process of having an opinion approved in our party ranks is understood by party members, but Afanas'yev decided to defend his point of view not in an open party discussion at the meeting, but outside it.

Painfully feeling his wounded self-esteem, Pavel Aleksandrovich raged. The chief's opinion is of no account! And what would he now say to his long-time colleague, the father of the cadet who was to join the party, a "necessary" person, as Afanas'yev believed. He had discussed the son's prospects for service and public work more than once with Avdeyev, Sr. And then take that!

Several days later the faculty chief invited Yelganov in to talk about the past meeting. Without further ado he accused the officer of lacking authority among the party members and of being unable to influence their frame of mind. Under the influence of this "talk" and in its spirit and key it was now Yelganov who had a talk with Semenov, who spoke out at the meeting against accepting the cadet into the party. The essence of this conversation was as follows.

You are a party member of principle, emphasized Yelganov with significance. But you are not always able to act in conformity with circumstances. The fact is that principle at times can and must be held back and don't come out with your opinion without need, the more so if it differs from what senior persons think. And then, as you know, there are young party members in the course who are not much better than Avdeyev. Then just why shouldn't he be in their ranks?

And further, it is easy for you to have principle; you will finish training and leave, while I have to stay here and serve. By the way, your assignment still can be revised. So that it is in my and your interests to go to the faculty chief, apologize, and say that you didn't understand certain points. Most likely his anger will change to favor.

Semenov refused to do this.

But soon the faculty chief himself called Semenov in; he decided to "have a party member to party member talk." He began by saying that you set your opinion in opposition to mine and expressed yourself against accepting a person into the party. But my party service is longer and my position is higher. He saw that these words didn't produce the proper impression on Semenov. Then Pavel Aleksandrovich resorted to different tactics. He recalled, as if inadvertently, how much good he had done for Semenov. He also was involved in the fact that Semenov was on scholarship, that he had received repeated commendations, and had gotten a good performance appraisal. And see how you paid me back! And he went on by saying that he just couldn't believe that they had erred in their Komsomol leader. In conclusion he suggested:

"The situation has to be corrected somehow. Go and think; perhaps even hold a second meeting and examine the cadet's application again... I too will be thinking."

More than one person visited the faculty chief's office on the very same matter in those days. Cadet A. Chentoritskiy, secretary of the course party buro, also got it: he had prepared the meeting poorly and couldn't influence the party members during the discussion of the application of the person who wished to join.

Whether or not Pavel Aleksandrovich thought about how to find a way out, his decision was to hold the meeting a second time and let Avdeyev try his luck once more.

Just why was it necessary to hold a meeting again, and on what basis? The fact is that the party members already had made their will known and had rejected the person for acceptance into the CPSU. But Afanas'yev was inflexible: hold the meeting and that's it. When the political department chief learned of this he said that the meeting should not be held, but as soon as he went on TDY the meeting began to be prepared at Pavel Aleksandrovich's volition.

They prepared it "diligently" by inquiring into the party members' opinion. Afanas'yev talked with many of them personally. People would come to him with their own opinion and would leave, as they noted with bitter irony, with his opinion. Some of the cadets were forced to fall back from their positions: so be it, we'll vote for accepting V. Avdeyev into the party in order to please the faculty chief and the course chief. And how can we not turn here to the words expressed at the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum to the effect that we must declare a real war against such practice where our democratic standards and institutions are not backed up by actions, where meetings take place basically according to a prepared script, and where there is no interested, frank discussion?

To a certain extent that is how this meeting went as well. It was outwardly sedate and tranquil, with no struggle of opinions, no objections and no questions to clarify the applicant's job and political qualities.

Avdeyev was accepted as a candidate member of the CPSU. Strange as it may seem, the political department's party commission approved the party meeting's decision. The party commission was not even placed on guard by the fact that the recommendation of the Komsomol organization in which Avdeyev was registered while he was on TDY was not certified in the prescribed manner, and there were other deficiencies in how the documents were made out.

The political department was guilty of oversight and the party commission was guilty of oversight, it was noted at the party conference. But we agreed to see the specific culprits behind the omissions and mistakes. And here we have to mention the role played in this situation by acting political department chief Col B. Kozlov. Without troubling himself to look into everything he drafted a resolution on the file about Avdeyev's acceptance into the party which wasn't even required of him: "To the party commission secretary for guidance and decisionmaking." As we already know, the decision was made, but it was made in violation of procedures for acceptance into the party and so it soon was rescinded.

The mistake was corrected and justice restored, but at what cost? At the cost of much moral damage done to the party members and the party organization as a whole. What kind of damage? Everyone in the collective understands the immutability of standards established in the party and of the requirements for party democracy and discipline. But it happens as follows. The standards and institutions invariably have to be observed and perhaps fought for, and then sometimes it happens where a person who has acted in conformity with them does not receive public support. "We sympathize," he is told in private. That is what Semenov and Ogorodnikov were told after their statements at the first meeting against accepting the applicant into the party, but the words were not uttered in public. And so the preponderance, albeit temporary, may be on the side of the unjust. That is one detrimental point, and here's another.

We often stress the indoctrinal importance of good actions but we at times forget that the dishonesty and self-interest of a person, especially a leader, also leave an imprint in the awareness of those around him. For example, from attempts by the chief to dictate his will to the party organization some comrades learned the following lesson: at some point in time it is better to be yes-men and be silent even where sympathetic; in short, don't "stick your neck out" so as not to contradict a superior. And so in accommodating himself in every way to Pavel Aleksandrovich's opinion, Yelganov disavowed his first explanatory memorandum in which he condemned Afanas'yev's actions and wrote a "more acceptable one" on the spot. It was no coincidence that Afanas'yev immediately added this paper service gladly to his own explanatory memorandum. Or take Semenov. He vacillated and found a formal reason, as he himself declared, not to go to the party meeting which examined Avdeyev's application again. This is to say he seemingly didn't change his position, but he also didn't venture to fight for it further.

The consequences of the meeting in question even now give a reminder of themselves once in awhile. For example, some party members see specific deficiencies both in the training process and in party work, but they talk about this in a "narrow circle." Is there much benefit from this? One person waits for

a time to express his opinion for all to hear, another "seeks" an appropriate instance, and a third waits for his personal affairs to be arranged and for a successful assignment after completion of training... But the deficiencies remain. Bearing them in mind there is no objection here to ask from a major platform: "How did we allow this?" But this is the very time to illuminate with the light of criticism those who produce the deficiencies and those who preach the worldly moral: "To keep the peace, you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours."

If a person is not exacting toward himself and others and if people are unexacting toward him, then one never can be too sure that he will cease to see evil, will become accustomed to the idea, convenient for his own composure, that he is not doing anything illegal, and then he makes even more mistakes. Isn't that what happened with Pavel Aleksandrovich Afanas'yev, who until recently was a respected, honored comrade? But then he stumbled once and wasn't corrected, then a second time, and the man was carried away. Here we cannot help but recall one other history, or rather prehistory, which has an internal connection with the incident already described.

Pavel Aleksandrovich learned that the father of Cadet V. Maksimov held a high position. He began to show special attention to the cadet, he didn't react properly to instances of the cadet's undignified behavior and was condescending in evaluating them. Such benevolence was caused by the fact that Maksimov's father helped Afanas'yev get his son-in-law transferred from the northern area to the bountiful southern part, set him up with a job, and receive a three-room apartment out of turn.

But then these facts were uncovered and those guilty of protectionism were strictly punished. And just how did those at the educational institution regard Afanas'yev and the fact that he had foregone his party and official duty and engaged in shameful dealings? Not at all for a long while. Why? Well, because the collective had reduced demands on specific culprits for specific misdeeds. People were recognized on their merits, and comrades who spoke during reports and elections to party entities spoke correctly, but at times an accounting is not demanded on the "merits." But who cannot see that publicity of pluses and minuses in the work of any person gives him an opportunity to assess what he has done or omitted, to compare this assessment with the collective's exacting view, and ponder how to conduct himself further?

It is only in an atmosphere of principle and intolerance for shortcomings and their carriers that deviations from the demands of party and military life become impossible. For the sake of truth we will say that it is not only the major tones that are heard here at party meetings and buro sessions, but at whom are the sharp arrows aimed? Most often the deficiencies are criticized and not the people who committed them. And so it turns out that criticism seemingly is there, but there is no one from whom to demand an accounting. Doesn't a person sigh in relief when he awaits a strict demand but hears something of the sort: "Someone is permitting something impermissible somewhere." Wasn't that the caution shown, for example, by officers V. Pan'kov, A. Boyko and certain other party members who learned about Afanas'yev's "special"

disposition toward Cadet Maksimov but spoke about this very carefully: "Let's go aside."

And what was the position taken with respect to Pavel Aleksandrovich's acts by the command element and political department? The conclusion drawn by the inspectors is unambiguous: "The actions of party member-executive P. Afanas'yev became possible because proper supervision of his performance of party and official duty was not provided for a long while on the part of the political department and leadership of the educational institution, and there existed unjustified liberalism in assessing his acts." As a result the ailment was not treated, but was driven inward. And one can of course understand but not excuse the words of Pavel Aleksandrovich which he uttered at the party commission session which gave him a strict reprimand with entry in his record: it is a pity that my mistakes have been pointed out with such directness and principle only now, and not before.

Well then, just what is the hindrance in perceiving specific culprits behind deficiencies? It is an absence of publicity. And? Criticism often is heard in such a streamlined and impersonal form that it touches no one and reduces to an enumeration of unsatisfactory indicators, but doesn't reveal omissions in party work methods or specific persons. It is for this reason that criticism at times does not act as a specific form for showing exactingness toward cadres and it has not become, in the full sense of the word, the weapon which opposes any evil and the actions of the carriers of evil. A good lesson, a lesson of real party spirit is at times reduced to remonstrances and persuasions which merely convince dishonest people that everything is permitted of them.

But what gives rise to the lack of desire to see behind the deficiencies those who allowed them? This often is a fear not so much of criticism as of its echo in high places and of the fact that failures float to the surface and may become the basis for conclusions at an even higher level. They might even ask you: And just where were you, my friend? And so, reason some executives, doubt might be cast on the well-being in the entire subordinate educational institution, establishment or military collective. And they are silent, as they were silent here in the educational institution about Afanas'yev's selfish deal involving Cadet Maksimov's duty, not even mentioning this at the party conference or giving the occurrence an appropriate party evaluation.

As we see, the questions we brought up require more than an unequivocal answer. This answer assumes a study of people's deep-seated characteristics, the motives for their behavior and reasons for failures and mistakes. It is not only "current affairs" that are behind the actions, instructions or behavior of any worker, let alone an executive. It is also a reflection of a certain work style and of the ability to place public interests above everything else; a desire to set a worthy personal example in service, training and discipline; and a readiness to synchronize one's acts constantly with high Leninist principles. The result of a party member's indoctrination in a spirit of high responsibility for performance of party and official duty of course also has its effect here.

The struggle for success in any matter, and especially in military affairs, presumes a resolute elimination of deficiencies and strict demands placed on those guilty of them. This is the sure way to multiply each person's contribution toward accomplishing the tasks of combat readiness.

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ARMED FORCES

ROLE OF MILITARY LAW IN MAINTAINING DISCIPLINE, READINESS

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 4, Feb 84 (signed to press 2 Feb 84) pp 63-68

[Article by Col Justice P. Goroshko: "Strictly Observe Socialist Legality and Strengthen Military Law and Order"]

[Text] Soviet society has reached that level in its development where a person's awareness, high political activeness and culture have become some of the deciding factors for achieving success in all areas of the building of communism. This is caused by the objective needs of developed socialism, the steadily growing scale of physical production, the complexity of problems to be solved and the dynamic nature by which all aspects of life are renewed.

The role and importance of ideological work and communist indoctrination are great under these conditions. Communism cannot be built without combining the development of its material-technical base with the development of a person's inner world and of the masses' high awareness. This is why an improvement of ideological and political indoctrination work, a struggle against the antipodes of our morality and above all the struggle against infractions of the law as being their crudest manifestation represent a subject of constant party concern. Elimination of violations of socialist legality and of all their causes is a program task of our party.

An important place in the set of measures for accomplishing this task is set aside for observance of state and labor discipline and for the strengthening of law and order as a whole. Their role in our society is growing steadily.

Back in the first years of Soviet power V. I. Lenin pointed out that our society's reorganization is impossible without precise observance of Soviet laws and firm revolutionary order. He wrote in the article entitled "The Chief Task of Our Days" that in the struggle to reorganize society on a

*For a class in the command training system on problems of Soviet law: "V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on socialist legality and on state and labor discipline: the USSR minister of defense requirements for a further strengthening of military discipline and law and order in the Army and Navy."

socialist basis we must "work indefatigably to create discipline and self-discipline and to strengthen everywhere organization, the harmonious cooperation of nationwide forces, and general accounting and control over the production and distribution of products--that is the path to creation of military might and socialist might."

Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's name is connected inseparably with the development of foundations of Soviet law and agencies for protection of revolutionary law and order and for establishing the principle of uniform socialist legality in building the Soviet state and in the Motherland's armed defense. In his "Letter to Workers and Peasants on Occasion of the Victory over Kolchak," he stated that victory over the enemy is impossible without the strictest revolutionary order and absolute observance of decrees of Soviet authorities.

Following a Leninist course, the Communist Party shows steady concern for reinforcing socialist law and order and state and labor discipline in the country and for stepping up the struggle against any deviations from demands of the laws. The now effective USSR Constitution adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet in 1977 is one of the clearest manifestations of this concern. A special article (4) included in it legislatively fixes socialist legality as one of the basic constitutional principles of the Soviet state's activity and of the life of socialist society. At the same time, according to Article 59, every USSR citizen is obligated to bear his high title with dignity, always confirm respect for the law in everything and strictly observe the rules of socialist society. Reflecting the people's will and interests, the USSR Constitution and Soviet laws protect our social and state system, the socialist system of management and socialist ownership, the person and rights of citizens, and the rights and legitimate interests of state enterprises, establishments, kolkhozes and other organizations from all encroachments.

As noted at the November 1982 and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee plenums, the requirement for a further strengthening of legality, efficiency and discipline in work and the increase in each person's responsibility for the assigned job was caused not by some extraordinary circumstances, but was determined by the complexity of tasks of building communism and by a need for further perfection of economic and administrative-management activity. Of great importance among legislative acts serving these goals is the law "Labor Collectives and an Elevation of Their Role in Managing Enterprises, Establishments and Organizations," which opened up new opportunities for developing the working person's initiative, for instilling in each toiler a feeling of being a proprietor of the country, and for a further development of the patriotic movement to strengthen discipline, efficiency and order in production. For the first time in our state's history the labor collective is proclaimed legislatively to be the most important element of society's political system and its basic social cell, and the labor collective is given extensive powers in the country's political, economic and social life.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU Decree "Intensifying the Work of Strengthening Socialist Labor Discipline" and the USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU Decree "Supplementary Measures for Strengthening Labor Discipline" were adopted with consideration of workers'

suggestions. These are documents of great political meaning aimed at developing economic and organizational conditions for the uninterrupted, highly productive work of labor collectives and at elevating their initiative and responsibility in the struggle to eradicate and prevent phenomena of a negative nature.

Party resolutions on questions of strengthening discipline relate fully to the Armed Forces, since military law and order is based on principles of socialist legality common to all our society. USSR minister of defense orders and directives on this score arm the commanders, political officers and all organizers of indoctrinational work with a program of action. These orders and directives focus attention on the fact that a maximum of composure, efficiency and discipline of the highest order is required of the armed defenders of the Soviet Motherland in the age of nuclear weapons and of an international situation sharply aggravated through the fault of imperialism's aggressive forces. All this presumes each soldier's deeply perceived readiness always to follow the demands of Soviet laws and the principles of communist morality in everything and to perform official duties in an exemplary manner.

The maintaining and strengthening of discipline in the subunit or unit is supported by an entire set and system of measures which provide first of all for developing servicemen's communist outlook, high moral-political and combat qualities, and conscious obedience to commanders and chiefs.

Military discipline is a political and moral category. Its foundation consists of the collective's ideological conviction and spiritual maturity. USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov pointed out in his speech at the 6th All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries: "Specifically this foundation clearly has to be strengthened above all in order to strengthen conscious discipline." The implementation of this demand in day-to-day work signifies a concentration of organizers' efforts on the ideological-political and military indoctrination of servicemen and on developing in them an acute sense of responsibility for national security and the defense of socialism, and utter dedication to the Communist Party and socialist Motherland. It is the deep awareness of sacred military duty that serves as a mighty source of the personnel's activeness and prompts them to execute orders and instructions of commanders and chiefs not out of fear, but out of conscience.

Another sphere of concern is the organization of military collectives' vital activities in strict conformity with guidelines assuring the conformity and uniformity of servicemen's actions, their set of relationships under the regulations and, in the final account, successful accomplishment of missions facing the personnel. Strict observance of the provisions of regulations by all categories of servicemen is of primary importance in all this.

Regulation order is known to be a capacious concept. Maintaining such order presumes a precise organization of daily combat and political training and of equipment maintenance and operation, and exemplary performance of operational readiness duty, guard duty and interior duty. Regulation order implies

correct relationships among servicemen, strict observance of the order of the day, a solicitous attitude toward physical assets and so on. All this is assured to a decisive extent by purposeful organizing activity, all aspects of which are subjected to thoughtful analysis during the class being held.

Above all it must be a question of the measure of one-man commanders' awareness of their exceptional role in the observance of socialist legality and the strengthening of military law and order. They are given broad powers to regulate all their subordinates' vital activities and are called upon to be models of zealous performance of military duty and thus stimulate all the personnel's high efficiency and discipline. Each unit has officer indoctrinators with just that kind of established reputation. In the class one not only must give due respect to their example, but also denote clear reference points for those who for one reason or another allow certain deficiencies and omissions. In this regard it is apropos for the instructor to recall M. I. Kalinin's words that in order to establish authority of any commander indoctrinator it is necessary for subordinates to respect him "not only as a lieutenant or captain, but as an expert in his work, as an intelligent person and as a political leader. In other words, he has to win authority for himself and do it above all by his knowledge and experience."

Just what is typical of the organizing work of commanders who are most exacting toward themselves? It is the very same complete giving of themselves and purposefulness in ensuring each subordinate's discipline and precluding even the slightest deviations from standards of military life. They possess official and worldly experience and teach officers, warrant officers [praporshchiki and michmany], sergeants and petty officers how to maintain proper order in the subunits and they persistently see to it that the personnel's day-to-day training and living and relationships among all servicemen correspond to regulation requirements.

The arrangement of legal indoctrination work in the foremost subunits merits careful attention. At its core is the careful study of legislative acts by all personnel which preclude instances of violations of legality and deviations from law and order because a certain serviceman is insufficiently informed. During classes it is advisable to answer questions in this connection: Just how is the study of regulations, instructions, manuals and other guidance documents organized in a given subunit? What is the best way to arrange this with consideration of foremost experience?

Military legislation gives commanders (chiefs) the right to issue orders and instructions, to give subordinates incentives and, where necessary, to punish them strictly. But an officer's power and authority is based above all on just regulation exactingness, on his proximity to people and on daily concern for satisfying their spiritual needs and providing material and everyday support. But if an officer who heads a military collective has immediate contact with the personnel only during classes and exercises and is a rare guest in the barracks and compartments and if he finds no time to learn the moral atmosphere among subordinates he is making a serious mistake and reducing to a minimum the return from the exercise of disciplinary measures of influence.

Based on this it is not superfluous to give a reminder that direct contact with subordinates and a knowledge of the true state of affairs on the spot and of the soldiers' wants and needs is a necessary condition for each officer's successful legal indoctrination work. The specific direction of such work usually is predetermined by the features of missions being accomplished by the personnel, but under all conditions primary stress in the work must be placed on sharpening subordinates' sense of military duty and increasing each one's personal responsibility for assuring combat readiness of the subunit or unit.

Interests of the Motherland's defense obligate each commander or chief to demand resolutely and firmly that subordinates observe military discipline and order, to look carefully into each instance of their violation and not let a single infraction of the law or disciplinary infraction go by without appropriate influence. A commander's exactingness must be constant and just, without being crude or degrading a person's dignity. It is very important to show sensitivity and attention toward subordinates and at the same time to be principled, to regard deficiencies irreconcilably, take a thoughtful approach toward determining measures of punishment and take account of the nature of the infraction, the circumstances under which it was committed and the culprit's previous conduct. Bear in mind always that the preventive importance of a punishment is not determined by its severity, but by its inevitability.

In practical work one at times has occasion to encounter two opposite phenomena where these regulation requirements are violated. In some cases officers forget about their duties, do not demand proper accounting for particular disciplinary infractions, conceal them and connive with the violators of military discipline. In other instances they make decisions too hastily, exceed their rights under the pretext of exerting greater indoctrinal influence on a culprit and apply punishments not prescribed by the regulation. These and similar facts cannot help but cause anxiety and their examination in the class must serve as a precautionary lesson for each indoctrinator.

The control and check of execution of Soviet legislation, regulations, orders and directives of the USSR minister of defense for the purpose of developing the personnel's efficiency, self-control and execution and for increasing servicemen's sense of responsibility for the assigned job are an important part of the work to strengthen military discipline. In exercising supervision the commanders and chiefs keep an eye on the progress of classes, on the maintaining of regulation order, on the performance of guard and interior duties, and on fulfillment of the order of the day; and they take steps for the purpose of a rational use and upkeep of transportation facilities, the zealous storage of physical assets and so on. An analysis of the status of this preventive work reveals not only its strong elements, but its weak links as well, which also merits class discussion. It is especially important to cover the positive experience of inspection and auditing work, which can be used as a basis to remedy existing deficiencies and exercise effective supervision everywhere.

The class topic obligates its participants to make a careful examination of disciplinary practice characterizing the ability of commanders and chiefs to

stimulate the observance of legality and law and order in military collectives within the limits of rights granted them. It is difficult here to overestimate the mobilizing role of giving incentives particularly to those soldiers who set examples of the zealous performance of official duty in vigorously and resolutely cutting short any deviation from regulation standards of living. Skilled indoctrinators are no less sensitive to any manifestation of zeal in service on the part of all other subordinates, including laggards. By taking note of their positive achievements in one way or another, commanders stimulate the soldiers' subsequent activeness. They firmly remember that incentives are most effective when they are applied promptly and publicly and when the entire set of incentive measures prescribed by the USSR Armed Forces Code of Disciplinary Punishment is used on a substantiated and intelligent basis.

It is generally known that commanders and chiefs are called upon not to ignore infractions of military discipline and to demand a strict accounting of guilty parties for any deviation from regulation requirements. It stands to reason that only just and legitimate exactingness combined with sensitivity and attention to people has an indoctrinal significance. In this connection we cannot fail to discuss the question of the role of junior commanders in the struggle for regulation order in subunits. A practice deserving all possible approval is that of those officer-instructors who include warrant officers, sergeants and petty officers in the active indoctrination process, arm them with the best methodology in applying disciplinary rights, persuasively reveal the harm of administration by mere injunction, and teach them to determine measures of punishment by considering all the factors identified. The latter, i.e., the juridical substantiation of decisions which are made, is especially important in those instances where an inquiry is being held in the prescribed form in a unit or subunit in connection with certain negative facts. Commanders are called upon to properly direct the work of investigators and facilitate the detailed clarification of all circumstances of the incident, remembering that concealment of crimes and other infractions of the law harm the strengthening of discipline and give rise to new and more serious infractions and incidents.

It is difficult to overestimate the public's role in strengthening law and order. The indoctrinal influence of public opinion lies in the fact that it creates an appropriate moral climate and forces those who violate military order to correct their behavior, not allow such infractions in the future and be more exacting toward themselves in observing the standards of communist morality and military regulations. Subunit commanders and political officers are called upon to facilitate this in every way, above all by broadening the legal aktiv and including all party members, outstanding Komsomol members and rated specialists in purposeful work. Their organizing role is reflected both in faultless personal discipline and in each person's immediate participation in indoctrinal measures. As a rule, activists of foremost subunits take special initiative in studying legal knowledge and propagandizing it among colleagues. They function in close contact with military lawyers and if necessary use their own resources to assure thorough preparation and conduct of theme nights, question-and-answer nights, talks and legal consultations. All this work is tied in closely with specific training missions, and this determines its value. The class must facilitate having matters arranged in a similar manner in every military collective.

Life itself indicates that the broader and more intelligibly we propagandize basic provisions of legislation and the demands of the military oath and military regulations, and the more legally competent people are who are called into the formation of the country's armed defenders, the faster their political and moral-combat qualities develop. In this regard it is absolutely necessary for legal knowledge to be presented to soldiers in a generally intelligible, popular form and that it be perceived by them not abstractly but in a most direct connection with the high meaning of their military duty. This is the level at which legal indoctrination must be accomplished in every unit and subunit. In combination with other measures to strengthen law and order and discipline, it can and must serve to further increase combat readiness of every military collective.

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ARMED FORCES

ARTICLES HONORING ARMY, NAVY DAY

Role of Army Extolled

Moscow LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA in Russian No 2, Feb 84 pp 1, 3

[Article by Army Gen A. P. Beloborodov, twice Hero of the Soviet Union: "Serve the Motherland in a Worthy Manner"]

[Text] A great and bright holiday--the celebration of our own army's 66th anniversary--has come to each Soviet home. And this is no exaggeration. For we have not one labor collective and not one family which would not be linked by the closest ties with their army and navy and whose representatives would not have served in the ranks of the Country of Soviets' armed defenders. Generation after generation, relief after relief they have been standing battle watch for 66 years already in the units and on ships, on land, at sea, and in the air. During these years, we often had to enter fierce battles with the class enemy and with foreign aggressors. And each time the Soviet Armed Forces withstood the severe tests with honor and valor and emerged the victors in the struggle for the freedom and independence of the socialist fatherland.

...The years fly by, time passes irretrievably, and life passes. I am 81 years of age, but I am not sad and I do not grieve despondently. I have lived a good life. And if I had to select my path from the beginning, I would select the one which I followed and none other. The army is my life, and the people of the army--the officers and soldiers--my friends, my closest and dearest comrades, my brothers and sisters. I remember and love all with whom I had the occasion to work, fight, and spend the few minutes which I so rarely had available. I leaf through the yellowed pages of situation reports and battle reports of our army's heroic days and it is if I again see the faces of the fighters, hear their voices, and I again experience everything from the past.

I also remember you perfectly, Sergeant Khametov. We fought together at Moscow.... The sergeant was on duty at that time at the Maxim machinegun. And he alone had to repel enemy assaults in an uneven duel. The fascists did not notice his machinegun at once, and when they discovered it it was already late. He opened fire, and a minute later he dragged the machinegun to a new position! And he changed it several times in this way. And a fascist platoon was destroyed. Evidently, the enemy decided that an entire subunit was operating on the hill and already moved a company into the attack. The enemies approached, but the machinegun kept silent. And the sergeant fired a long burst only when they approached close. Khametov held the line for a long time, very long....

I also remember Master Sergeant Suvertey, a magnificent army supply worker. I will never forget how I met him after a brief hand-to-hand battle. A group of fascists emerged in the rear of his company and he had to repel the attack with a handful of fighting men--with grenades, bayonets, and knives. Blood-stained, all in soot, he and several fighters were pulling the vats with hot food for their company. To my remark as to whether he should turn to the medical service, he simply answered in an everyday manner:

"Nonsense. Later. The people have to be fed now. And battle--it is a usual thing in war," and thinking a little he added: "Nevertheless, we must finish the enemy quickly, comrade division commander, or else he will become completely insolent...."

The tankmen and paratroopers with whom we smashed militaristic Japan in 1945 will remain in my memory forever, to the end of my life. The tanks were moving on Hualin. A river was ahead. When the vehicles rushed for the bridges, they both reared up simultaneously and the iron girders crashed into the water. Japanese artillery struck. Soldiers in greenish field jackets--condemned men--made their way out of "foxholes." The paratroopers struck them point-blank from submachineguns and the bursts of tank machineguns mowed the Japanese down. But newer and newer condemned men appeared from the holes and narrow slit trenches and from behind hillocks and they threw themselves beneath the tanks.

Several Japanese jumped onto the knocked-out tank of Lieutenant Kisarov and began to fire into the armored slits. They were knocked down by a single burst from another tank by the tank company commander, Lieutenant Zubok. Enemy officers and soldiers also clung to one more damaged tank. Combat-engineer paratrooper Senior Sergeant Tsygankov destroyed the samurais by fire from a submachinegun, and when he ran out of ammunition, with the butt and army knife. An enemy shell knocked out the crew of Lieutenant Shishkin's vehicle. Contused, he himself sat at the control levers and the commander of the signal platoon, Lieutenant Sapronov, who found himself nearby stood at the sight of the tank gun and they continued the battle. The party organizer of Headquarters Company, Master Sergeant Golubyatnikov, in defending a tank which had been blown up on a mine, fired point-blank at the Japanese with a pistol, destroyed them with an iron crowbar, and defended the vehicle.

Well, really, can such people be defeated?

Soviet soldier, I admire you, your heroism, your good and worldly wisdom. I am firmly convinced that such a soldier can be born only in our Soviet country. And he was brought up by the fatherland, the revolution, and its loyal defender--the Red Army.

...The farther the memorable February days of 1918, when the world first heard of the birth of the Red Army, recede into the past, the more deeply is the thought of V. I. Lenin that any revolution is worth something only if it is able to defend itself understood.

Let us shift mentally to that heroic and alarming time. The decree on the creation of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army was approved on 15 (28) January 1918. The decree on the organization of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Fleet was adopted two weeks later.

The organizational development of the Soviet Armed Forces was begun in an extremely difficult situation. In the middle of February, having violated the conditions of the armistice, the German command threw about 15 well-armed divisions into an offensive against the young Soviet Republic. The enemy troops rushed toward Petrograd. A fatal danger threatened the capital of the Soviet state.

The party sent out the call: "The socialist fatherland is in danger." Its appeal put the broad popular masses in motion. The working class and the labor peasantry answered with the mass joining of the ranks of the Red Army. The detachments which were formed immediately set out for the front. They offered stubborn resistance to the interventionists. On 23 February, in the area of Pskov and Narva and on other sectors of the front the offensive of the German aggressors was halted. In commemorating the first victories over the enemies of the revolution, it has become customary to mark this day as the birthday of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The victorious conclusion of the Civil War gave the Country of Soviets the opportunity to engage in the restoration of the national economy and in raising its economic might.

...The Soviet state and our army were not even 25 years old when they received the blow of the most powerful imperialist army of that time--the Hitlerite Wehrmacht. The enemy threw 190 divisions and thousands of airplanes, tanks, and artillery into battle.

Being inferior to the enemy in quantity of combat equipment and experience, the Red Army was forced to make a fighting withdrawal in the initial period of the war. The situation required maximum straining of forces. The country became an armed camp.

The garrison of the legendary Brest Fortress fought the enemy heroically. The defenders of Kiev and Odessa stood to the death. The sailors and soldiers of Sevastopol defended their city for 250 days. The battles at the walls of the city of Lenin did not die down for 900 days. In the fall of 1941, the grim and formidable capital of our motherland--Moscow--stood in the path of the fascists. The victory at Moscow dispelled the myth of the invincibility of the German-fascist army and strengthened confidence in the inevitable destruction of the aggressor.

In mighty battles at Stalingrad, in the Caucasus, in the area of the Kursk Bulge, and on the Dneiper the Soviet troops brought about a fundamental change not only in the course of the Great Patriotic War, but also in the course of the entire World War II and placed fascist Germany and its European allies at the edge of catastrophe. Henceforth, the conditions for the armed conflict were dictated by the Soviet Supreme Command.

With crushing blows, our troops hurled the Hitlerite hordes from Soviet soil. Despite desperate resistance, the enemy was smashed in his own lair and surrendered unconditionally.

Several months later, in accomplishing its allied obligations, the Soviet Union advanced against militaristic Japan. In a short time, the Soviet Armed Forces

destroyed the Kwangtung army of more than a million men, and thereby accelerated significantly the conclusion of World War II.

The inspirer and organizer of the Soviet people's struggle in this war was the glorious Communist Party which became a fighting party in the full meaning of the word.

In the postwar period, in directing the energy of the Soviet people toward peaceful, creative goals the party and the government are devoting great attention to the strengthening of our country's defensive capability and the improvement of the Armed Forces. In recent years, their outfitting with contemporary armaments and combat equipment improved and the quality of the combat and ideological tempering of the personnel was increased. We see well the threat which reckless, adventuristic actions of imperialism's aggressive forces are creating for mankind today. And we declare in full voice: we do not require military superiority and we do not intend to dictate our will to other countries and peoples. But we will not permit the breaking of the military balance which has been attained. And let not the slightest doubt remain with anyone: in the future, too, we will be concerned about strengthening the defensive capability of our country so that we have sufficient resources with the use of which we can cool the hotheads of militant adventurists.

I have a long life's path behind me. I assume that age and experience permit me to say several parting words to the young.

In recalling the Great Patriotic War, my combat comrades, their exploits in various battles and engagements, and the problems which commanders and political officers must solve in and out of battle, I want to remind you once more that you, my young friends and comrades-in-arms, stood up beneath banners than which there are none more glorious. Be worthy of the title of defender of the socialist motherland and study military affairs every day and every hour. There are no limits for the improvement of knowledge and skills, but the one who is able to force himself to learn constantly is able always to go upward, deepen military knowledge, and develop the character of a fighting man. And I advise you first of all to learn to think. Precisely this! For to think in general and to be able to think in battle are not one and the same thing.

We, the representatives of the older generations whose lot was the good fortune to win under the leadership of V. I. Lenin in 1917 and to hoist the Victory Banner above the fallen Hitlerite Reichstag in 1945, we, your grandfathers and fathers, believe that you, too, will continue our common cause in a worthy manner and that you, as prescribed for the sons of heroes and heirs to legendary glory, will multiply the combat traditions and combat glory and will not waver in any tests.

Air-Missile Unit Training

Moscow GRAZHDANSKAYA AVIATSIYA in Russian No 2, Feb 84 pp 20-21

[Article by Col I. Svetlichnyy, member of Soviet Union of Journalists: "The Missile Carriers Attack"]

[Text] Now, when the militaristic circles of the United States and their NATO allies have complicated international tension to the limit, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government are displaying genuinely Leninist self-control, firmness, and devotion to principle in implementing a course to preserve the peace and ensure international security. Imperialism's intrigues are being opposed by the lofty vigilance of the Soviet people and the strengthening of the country's defensive capability.

"In the future, too," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov indicated in a speech at the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "we will do everything necessary to ensure the security of our country and of our friends and allies, and we will increase the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces--a mighty factor in restraining the aggressive aspirations of imperialist reaction."

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government consider it their sacred duty to the Soviet people constantly to maintain the country's defensive capability and the combat readiness of the Armed Forces at a level necessary to reliably ensure its peaceful labor and the security of the peoples of the socialist commonwealth's states.

The military aviators, just as all the armed defenders of the motherland, are greeting the 66th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces with new successes in combat and political training. With specific deeds, they are answering the party's call to strengthen our country's defensive capability tirelessly and to persistently learn to master skillfully the combat equipment and weapons entrusted to them.

The conversation with the commander of the air regiment was brief. The youthful lieutenant colonel with the badge of a first-class pilot on his blouse briefly acquainted me with the situation on the forthcoming tactical flying exercises, and at the end of the talk he said:

"The missions actually assigned to the personnel are rather difficult, but this is not the first time, although they mastered the new airplane comparatively recently. The main burden will lie on the pilots of Captain Tregubenkov's squadron, but I am confident of this commander, by the way, just as of his subordinates. They will cope with the mission!"

Such a premature evaluation by the regimental commander first caused me to prick up my ears, but subsequently, when I had the occasion to become better

acquainted with the collective of the squadron being discussed, and especially with Tregubenkov himself, my doubts were gradually dissipated. It was not difficult to understand the lieutenant colonel's confidence and to agree with his evaluation.

You always look with respect on people who are piloting contemporary aviation equipment. It cannot be denied that in our age of scientific and technical progress the airplane personifies everything new and advanced which permits it to fly at incredible speeds and altitudes and to accomplish missions which are the most diverse in complexity. Therefore, it is completely natural that the people who control it are always delighted. The military pilots of fighter-bomber aviation are also fully worthy of this. These airplanes are versatile in their goals and missions. Under certain conditions of the aerial situation and depending on the tactical situation they can not only launch rocket-bomb strikes against ground targets but can also conduct maneuver air battles. And this, in turn, is reflected in the specific nature of the pilot training for flights; they should be ready for the accomplishment of any missions in the fighter-bombers. But a special state of training is required by flights for coordination with the ground troops since here the pilot needs resoluteness, initiative, instantaneous reaction, and flexible thinking to the highest degree.

...The tactical situation became more difficult in the course of the exercises. Having dug in on the opposite bank of a river, the "enemy" created a powerful defense. For its breakthrough, the commander of the motorized rifle subunit decided to use a tactical airborne assault. Helicopters, covered from the air by fighters, successfully crossed the "front line" and landed the motorized rifle-men. It seemed that success had been decided beforehand. But the opposing side decided to commit its reserve: a tank subunit. This sharply changed the situation in the "enemy's" favor. It was necessary quickly to launch a strike against the tank column which, at this moment, was only within the capability of fighter-bomber aviation. When Tregubenkov was assigned this mission, his decision matured with lightning speed:

"I will lead the strike group myself!"

Another minute passed and the silvery combat aircraft, pouring afterburner heat over the concrete, rushed upward with a roar.

The missile carriers appeared over the battlefield exactly at the calculated time at the lowest possible altitude. Like arrows shot from a taut bow, they swiftly swept by above the fighting sides and, sharply breaking the flight path, they took off steeply into the bottomless sky. And after this, as if desiring to overtake the airplanes which had flown away far ahead, the dull wave of jet thunder rolled over the field. Right behind it, executing a difficult maneuver, the fighter-bombers rushed into the attack in pairs from a dive. It was easily seen from the ground how the leader of the flight of four aircraft together with his wingman accurately fired the rockets at the lead vehicles of the tank column. The remaining pilots stopped the advance of the reserve with bombing and missile strikes. The "enemy" suffered considerable losses.

...Captain Tregubenkov's squadron began to prepare for the tactical flying exercises ahead of time. Of course, the squadron commander has plenty of command

experience. Under his leadership, the subunit took part in tactical flying exercises many times. Tregubenkov was assigned the missions to redeploy to another airfield, for reconnaissance of the ground "enemy," to intercept aerial targets, and many others. And each time, however complex the new mission may be, it required great self-control, will, and the organization of the people. And so this time, too, their difficulties and special features were encountered.

First, the commander defined the missions for all three flights with consideration of the weather conditions, considered how to structure their combat formations, and envisioned methods to attain secrecy and surprise of actions and methods to search for and attack ground targets and cross the "front lines" and zones of "radioactive contamination." Then Tregubenkov defined in detail the procedure for coordination with the air liaison officer with the ground troops and told the pilots about actions in conditions where the weather deteriorates, in cases where orientation is lost, and in other nonstandard situations.

And meanwhile, the situation developed in the following manner. The area of combat actions moved away significantly with the advance of the attacking troops. This reduced the aircraft stay time in the "enemy" rear area. This is why, receiving the combat mission to destroy the tank reserve, to increase the capabilities of the missile carriers the squadron commander decided to lead his strike group to the area of combat actions over the shortest path, changing the flight profile. He ordered the pilots to perform navigator and engineer flight calculations. Nor did he forget to envisage versions of a landing at an alternate airfield.

Thoroughly studying and analyzing the organization of the air defense of the "enemy" motorized rifle subunits, the squadron commander came to the conclusion that he should expect the intensification of countermeasures of the air defense weapons. To reduce their effectiveness, the route was worked out and types of antiaircraft and antimissile maneuvers were planned. In case of a sortie by all squadron personnel, the squadron commander determined groups and assigned the appropriate missions to the pilots of each of them.

...And the airplanes are in the air again. The missile carriers are approaching the "front line" at low altitude and tremendous speed. It can be easily seen from the air how the attackers' skirmish lines hit the ground under the aimed fire of "enemy" artillery and how the "enemy" is trying to throw them back with bold counterattacks. The leader makes radio contact with the air liaison officer on the ground using short phrases and his command is heard on the air right here:

"Attention, we are attacking!"

A second or two passes and the combat aircraft, executing a head-spinning maneuver, turn into the attack with a rush. The photorecorder--the impartial witness to the strike--operates clearly. So as not to come under the fire of the "enemy" air defense weapons, the missile carriers skillfully execute effective maneuvers and then swiftly leave the battlefield in low-level flight.

Only after the "All clear!" signal, when the squadron's pilots had returned to their airfield, was I finally able to have a heart-to-heart talk, as they say, with Captain Tregubenkov. Yuriy Petrovich looked somewhat tired; however, perky sparks continued to play in his eyes as if he was still in the sky above the range prior to the next air attack.

The conversation somehow developed immediately and in a free and easy manner. And really, this should have been expected, for the pilot proved to be an excellent conversationalist. He had a pleasant, charming smile, a fine sense of humor, and a high level of erudition. But, perhaps, what was most attractive in him was modesty and the absence of even a hint of conceit or intoxication with success.

In miserly, short sentences the squadron commander told about his pilots and about the specialists of the ground services and about how they operated on tactical flying exercises. He described each one in detail, with knowledge of the matter. And I had the occasion to be convinced of how finely Yuriy Petrovich knows his subordinates and their characters, habits, and inclinations.

Recently, for high flying skill and resourcefulness in the accomplishment of important flights as well as for the mastery of new aviation equipment first-class military pilot Captain Tregubenkov received a deserved decoration--the Order of the Red Star. And right after this, his comrades congratulated the aviator when he was awarded the next military rank and a promotion in service.

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Admiral Discusses Soviet Navy

Moscow AGITATOR in Russian No 2, Feb 84 pp 20-23

[Article by Adm A. Sorokin, first deputy chief, Main Political Directorate, Soviet Army and Navy: "Always on Guard:"]

[Text] The Soviet people and all our friends abroad are marking this Soviet Army and Navy Day in the year of the 40th anniversary of a number of remarkable victories in the Great Patriotic War which predetermined the failure of fascist aggression and which influenced the fates of many peoples of Europe. Such events as the complete lifting of the blockade of Leningrad and the liberation of Minsk, Vilnyus, Kishinev, Tallinn, and Riga are inscribed in gold letters in the history of the Soviet country. Examples of Soviet military art were the Korsun-Shevchenkovo, Lvov-Sandomir, Yassko-Kishinev, Belorussian, Baltic, and Belgrade operations. Their successful conduct permitted a number of countries of Eastern Europe to cast off the yoke of fascist oppression.

The Soviet people understand well the role which the might and constant combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces play in the matter of ensuring the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the well-being of each family and each person.

For several decades already the imperialists have been nurturing plans of aggression against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. In our time, very, very much testifies to the wide-scale military preparations of the United States and NATO which are fraught with unpredictable consequences.

The "crusade" against communism proclaimed by the President of the United States pursues the hopeless goal of destroying socialism as a socio-political system. No one will ever succeed in changing the course of history and turning it backwards.

Attempts are being undertaken to break the military-strategic balance which has been formed between socialism and imperialism. During the last three years alone, the Pentagon has received almost 640 billion dollars. Another 280 billion have been appropriated for 1984, and in the next five years (1985-1989) appropriations for the arms race will be two trillion dollars! These tremendous resources will be expended on the forced deployment of new systems for strategic offensive forces.

A broad program is being implemented in the United States intended for putting latest weapons systems into operation in the near future. The MX land-based strategic missile with 10 individually targeted warheads is undergoing tests. The "Midgetman" single-charge mobile missile is being developed at an intensified rate. The development of a new missile for Trident-2 submarines is continuing. New systems are being prepared for aviation. Long-range cruise missiles have been debugged and series production is being conducted.

In this regard, the Reagan administration and the leaders of the other NATO countries are maneuvering in every possible way to avoid honest talks on halting the arms race and reducing armaments and are thereby trying to untie their hands for the implementation of their adventuristic policy.

The United States and its allies are moving from dangerous planning to dangerous deeds. Deploying on European soil--at the threshold of our home--their latest nuclear missiles--the Pershing-2 and cruise missile systems, the Washington strategists are creating a qualitatively new threat for the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Ideas of the "permissibility" and "lawfulness" of nuclear weapons employment in the course of combat operations have already arisen in the inflamed imagination of some military theoreticians.

The United States has begun to arbitrarily declare many regions of the world thousands of kilometers from America a zone of its "vitally important interests."

The entire world was filled with indignation by the United States' criminal aggression against Grenada--a tiny island state. Preparation of an intervention against Nicaragua is continuing. The United States has become an actual accomplice of Israel in the armed intervention in Lebanon. A direct threat to the security and sovereignty of the countries of Central America and Latin America as a whole, the Near East, and other states of the world stands behind these and other similar actions.

An Asiatic-Pacific version of the North Atlantic bloc--a trilateral military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea--is being created on an openly anti-Soviet platform. Last year's trip by the American President to Tokyo and Seoul was subordinate to this goal.

The reactionary circles of the West are covering all their plans and deeds by a conglomeration of lies and slander and are waging dirty psychological warfare against the countries of the socialist commonwealth.

Coming out against the threat of an imperialist war, Soviet people completely share the anger of the peoples who are indignant at American aggression. If anybody should, we know both the nature and the actions of the aggressors across the ocean.

No word is left out from history or song. We remember how much effort the bosses from Washington expended to strangle the young Republic of Soviets. They supported the counterrevolutionary troops of Denikin and Kolchak and the White Guards army of Yudenich. They supplied them with weapons and ammunition and clothed them and provided them with shoes. Moreover, American troops took a direct part in the intervention. Under the pretext of protecting foreign citizens, in November 1917 an American cruiser arrived in Vladivostok. And by September 1919 the total number of American troops in the Soviet Far East reached 10,000. American troops, along with the British, were the main support of the occupation regime in the northern part of our country.

In August 1918, the Government of the United States came forth with a declaration which justified military operations against Russia. In October, a "Commentary" on the "14 points" of President Wilson's conditions for peace was worked out which, in essence, set forth a program for the destruction of Soviet power and the dismemberment of Russia. All plans for the anti-Soviet intervention of France and England were coordinated with the United States.

Well outfitted, sated, and armed with the most modern weapons for those times, the interventionists counted on an easy victory. Those who sent them into battle did not imagine that they faced a new force which was previously unknown. The Red Army and the entire working people of the Republic of Soviets defended their fatherland with the greatest selflessness and heroism. And this proved to be possible only because "for the first time in the world an army and armed force had been created which knows what it is fighting for, and for the first time in the world workers and peasants who are making incredibly heavy sacrifices realize clearly that they are defending the Soviet socialist republic and the power of the workers over the capitalists..." (see V. I. Lenin, "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Works], Vol 38, pp 211-212).

Venal bourgeois historians of the United States applied and are applying considerable efforts to whitewash the American monopolists, conceal their participation in this shameful crime, and camouflage the actual role of the United States in the anti-Soviet intervention. The inglorious end to the attempt to smother the Republic of Soviets is also concealed from the peoples. But the truth remains the truth. We know it. We remember it.

The Soviet people and their Armed Forces utterly routed the combined forces of counterrevolution and the interventionists. "They won," as V. I. Lenin said, "without receiving a single cartridge from anywhere, they won only because the workers and the Red Army men knew what they were fighting for" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," Vol 40, p 111).

Turning mentally to the years of the Civil War and the foreign military intervention, we pay the tribute of admiration and great respect to the people who, by their combat deeds, wrote the first lines of the heroic biography of the Soviet Army and Navy in the fiercest battles. These were fearless soldiers of the revolution and fighting men of epic boldness and valor. The people immortalized the exploits of the Red fighters in songs, stories, and legends. Even now, the heroes of Narva and Pskov, Petrograd and Tsaritsyn, Kakhovka and Perekop, Volochayevka and Spassk are examples of inflexible revolutionary spirit, courage, and devotion to duty.

The historical victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 became a lesson of courage and an example of selfless service to the socialist fatherland for new generations of Soviet people. Millions of our country's sons and daughters, disdaining death, went into battle against Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism and won, winning for the Soviet Union the greatest gratitude of peoples for ridding 13 states of Europe and Asia of fascist enslavement.

We remember all 1,418 days and nights of the holy war. But today, we distinguish those which are connected with the 40th anniversary of the biggest battles and other unforgettable events of the terrible years of the front. The day of the great victory has special meaning for the Soviet people and all mankind. And the farther the years of the struggle against the German-fascist occupiers and their satellites recede into history, the more is the significance of the soldierly accomplishments and the moral purity of the Soviet serviceman--the defender and liberator--disclosed.

The strategists across the ocean amuse themselves in vain with the thought of the possibility of obtaining military superiority over the Soviet Union. We have what is necessary to oppose the imperialists. "In the future, too," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov pointed out in a speech at the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "we will do everything necessary to ensure the security of our country and of our friends and allies, and we will raise the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces--the mighty factor in restraining the aggressive aspirations of imperialist reaction."

Guided by the great advantages of socialism which are inseparably linked with the people who are being led by the Leninist party, the Soviet Armed Forces are greeting their 66th anniversary in a state of high combat capability and immediate readiness to crush anyone who encroaches upon the freedom and independence of the USSR and our friends and allies.

All the armed services and all the combat arms and naval forces today have the technical equipment necessary for this. Intercontinental ballistic missiles which possess a great range of action and high accuracy are in the inventory of the Strategic Rocket Forces. The mobility and maneuverability of the Ground Forces are increasing. Operational and tactical missiles comprise the basis of their firepower. Armored equipment, tube and rocket artillery, and antitank and air defense weapons are becoming more and more improved.

The Air Defense Forces are equipped with surface-to-air missile complexes, high performance aircraft, the latest intelligence means, and automated systems for the control of troops and weapons.

The Air Forces are equipped with modern supersonic missile-carrying airplanes, airplanes with variable wing geometry and vertical takeoff, and a new generation of helicopter equipment.

The Navy has also absorbed all achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. Nuclear submarines with a diverse arsenal of missiles and torpedoes, missile and antisubmarine warfare (ASW) ships, naval missile-carrying and ASW aviation, and improved equipment and weapons of the coastal missile units and naval infantry permit the fleet to accomplish missions successfully in the defense of the Soviet Union's sea boundaries.

To prevent the nuclear maniacs from achieving military superiority over the USSR, the Soviet people were forced to replace two-three generations of missiles in the Army and Navy during recent decades, to update a considerable portion of the fleet of combat airplanes, submarines, and surface ships, and to change antiaircraft missile and radar equipment systems several times.

It is appropriate for those who are trying to destroy military-strategic parity to remember again and again that the economy, science, and technology in the Soviet Union are now at a level where they are able to ensure the creation of any weapon on which the imperialists would like to count.

Now, when the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe has begun and the United States has done everything to impede understandings in Geneva, the Soviet Union considered its participation in talks impossible, rescinded the moratorium on the deployment of its nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR and, by agreement with the governments of the GDR and CSSR and with the unanimous support of the fraternal peoples, accelerated the emplacement of operational-tactical missiles of increased range on their territory.

In addition, and this should be especially stressed, the appropriate Soviet weapons will be deployed on the ocean expanses and seas. "In their characteristics," declared Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, "these weapons of ours will be adequate for the threat which the American missiles emplaced in Europe are creating for us and our allies." Nor should it be forgotten that weapons and equipment and their disposition are very important, but not the only elements of combat power.

People comprise the core of any combat capability and combat readiness and their living soul. The Soviet servicemen are the sons, grandsons, and great-grandsons of those who fought against imperialism on the fields of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars. They were brought up on the combat and revolutionary traditions of their people and are loyal to them. They are the patriots-internationalists of a new formation.

The weapons of the Soviet Armed Forces are in skillful hands. In case of necessity, they will be employed at the level of highest military skill. Convincing confirmation of the high combat preparedness of the motherland's defenders were the results of the last training year in the Armed Forces. The absolute majority of the units and ships, including the initiators of the competition in the armed services, successfully accomplished the plans and programs and the increased socialist obligations of the last training year. These results received the high evaluation of the party and the government. For indices attained in improving

military skill and for the mastery of equipment and weapons many men of the Armed Forces have been awarded state decorations and other awards.

The communists of the Armed Forces planned important goals for the improvement of combat readiness, the strengthening of military discipline, and raising the vigilance of the Soviet servicemen at their election meetings which took place in the spirit of the requirements of the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov on defense questions.

The new training year has been begun in an organized manner and is proceeding successfully in units and on ships and in the staffs and institutions of the Armed Forces. Lofty obligations in socialist competition have been adopted and are being persistently implemented under the slogan, "Be on the alert and in constant readiness to defend the achievements of socialism!" Going confidently ahead are the initiators of the competition in the armed services--the Proskurovskiy Red Banner and Orders of Suvorov and Kutuzov Motorized Rifle Regiment (regimental commander Major A. Stolyarov), a missile unit (commander Lieutenant Colonel A. Pavlov), the Smolensk Red Banner Orders of Suvorov, Kutuzov, and Bogdan Khmel'nitskiy Guards Surface-to Air Air Defense Regiment (Commander Guards Lieutenant Colonel V. Nechayev), the twice order-bearing Guards fighter air regiment (commander Guards Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Temnikov), and the Red Banner nuclear missile cruiser "Kirov" (commander Captain 1st Rank A. Koval'chuk). And there is no doubt that the Soviet servicemen, understanding the complete responsibility which has been placed on them under contemporary conditions, will achieve new successes in improving their professional skill and will raise their readiness to a higher stage.

The personnel of the Armed Forces are continuing the relay race of the Soviet servicemen in a worthy manner and are adding to the glorious combat traditions. Their high political-moral state, which is being molded by the Soviet way of life and the purposeful ideological-indoctrinal and organizational work of military councils, commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations of the Armed Forces, are alloying into a monolith all component parts of the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces and are imparting to this might the main feature which makes it invincible under any conditions.

The Soviet people can be confident that no enemy intrigues will catch us un-awares. Our Armed Forces are capable of giving a crushing rebuff to any aggressor, from wherever he may arise. The peaceful labor of the Soviet people is defended and defended reliably.

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ARMED FORCES

REGULATIONS GIVEN FOR SERVICEMEN FROM CONSCRIPTION TO DISCHARGE

Moscow CHELOVEK I ZAKON in Russian No 2, Feb 84 pp 55-60

[Interview with Colonel of Justice Vladimir Romanovich Zyubin, chief of the directorate of affairs legal department and chief of the USSR Ministry of Defense legal service, by CHELOVEK I ZAKON correspondent M. Ivanov: "From Conscription to Discharge in the Reserves"; date and place not given]

[Text] The conscription of citizens for active military service is conducted in our country two times a year, in the spring and in the fall. It is fixed in clause 63 of the USSR Constitution: "Military service in the ranks of the armed forces of the USSR is an honorable duty of Soviet citizens."

The conscription procedure for military service, its passing and discharge to the reserves is regulated by various legislative acts. They define the rights and duties of citizens who perform their constitutional duty in guarding the sacred borders of our motherland. Colonel of Justice V. R. Zyubin, chief of the directorate of affairs legal department and chief of the USSR Ministry of Defense legal service, talks about some of them in an interview with our correspondent M. Ivanov.

/"Vladimir Romanovich! I would like to begin the interview with you from a purely personal standpoint: I still recall that October day when the postman brought my conscription papers from the military registration and enlistment office, and which notified me that I am being called up for active military service. I also remember that sensation which crept over me in this case. I felt on the threshold of a new life--an unknown, difficult but inviting one in its own way."/ [in boldface]

" I think every draftee who is faced with putting on an army uniform and beginning the hard service of a soldier experiences just these feelings. The motherland hands him a weapon and entrusts him to defend its repose, peace and safety. It imposes a high responsibility and, naturally, it forces a youth to brace himself up and feel a special responsibility to that which faces him. In the USSR law 'on universal military duty' it emphasizes that all males--citizens of the USSR, irrespective of origin, social and property status, racial and national affiliation, education, language, attitude towards religion, line and nature of work, and place of residence--are obligated to spend active military service in the ranks of the armed forces of the USSR. Citizens who are 18 years old by conscription day are called up for the army. But if a young person decides to

become an officer, he can be accepted at a military school upon attaining 17 years of age or if he is 17 years old during the year of entry. After entering a military school a young person is on active military service and is termed a cadet. Duties which are established for periodic service military personnel apply to him. The cadet and his family enjoy the rights, privileges and advantages stipulated by legislation in force for periodic service military personnel and their families."

/"All these important aspects of the life of the young people and their families which are connected with military service are regulated by legislative acts. What precisely are they?"/ [in boldface]

These acts are the sixth section in the recently published ninth volume of the USSR Code of Laws. While considering these questions which are contained in your editorial mail, basically we'll address the norms contained in the USSR law 'on universal military duty' and the 'statute on privileges for military service personnel, reservists and persons discharged from military service to the reserves, and their families.' They, like all other acts which are connected with military service, are based on the USSR Constitution and are an organic part of all Soviet legislation."

/"Vladimir Romanovich, let's return once again to the time when a young person is still just preparing to put on an army uniform. And again I'm touching on personal recollections: while being called up for military service, I already knew precisely that I wouldn't be serving just anywhere, but with the communications troops."/ [in boldface]

"Then for sure you went through military training beforehand?"

/"Yes, for several months without discontinuing work a group of us 17-year-old fellows studied courses for radiotelegraph operators in the region's DOSAAF organization."/ [in boldface]

"You see, you came into the army as a specialist already. It should be emphasized that such training of youth for service in the armed forces of the USSR is directly provided for by the law."

"It's conducted in cities without discontinuing work. A reduction in the length of the work day is established for youths during the period of training. Attendance at the studies on military specialties is mandatory. Depending upon the specialty and the extent of the syllabus, a leave of 7 to 15 work days for training and taking examinations is granted to those who are studying. In this case they retain their average earnings in accordance with the basic job location. This is in the city. In a rural locality the training of future military specialists can be conducted with a discontinuation of work."

/"Naturally this is during the period when basic agricultural operations are coming to an end?"/ [in boldface]

"That's quite right. In a rural locality assemblies such as this are conducted during the fall and winter period. In this case, the job location and the

position being filled are retained for the draftee during the period of training, including transit time to the training location and return (of course, if he had to leave his permanent place of residence), and 50 percent of average earnings is paid. In addition, all expenses for renting lodging during the period of assemblies and the cost of the trip to the training location and return are reimbursed. I'll emphasize this detail: only youths who have already attained 17 years of age are enlisted for training in military specialties."

"/"But there's an order announced on the call-up for active military service."/ [in boldface]

"Each draftee is obliged to report to his induction office precisely by the deadline. If a draftee is temporarily absent from his place of residence, he is obliged to return immediately and come into the military registration and enlistment office. In similar cases certain responsibilities are placed on enterprise managers where the draftee works. As soon as the young person receives his draft summons obligating him to appear at the induction station, the manager must release him from work. It sometimes happens that at this time the draftee finds himself out-of-town on an assignment. The manager immediately recalls him. In short, he must do everything to provide for the future soldier's timely appearance at the induction office. In accordance with the law, nobody is relieved from appearing at the induction offices. Not appearing by the established deadline is recognized as valid in only two cases: if the draftee has taken ill or if obstacles of a spontaneous nature prevent him from appearing. The first case must be confirmed by a proper health certificate and the second must be certified by the ispolkom of the local Soviet of People's Deputies or the organ of internal affairs for the draftee's place of residence."

"/"Vladimir Romanovich, I'd like to acquaint you with a letter which came to the editorial office from V. Agapova who is a reader. She is a second group invalid. Her eldest son is serving in the ranks of the Soviet army. Right now she is dependent on her youngest son who before long also must be called up for active military service. She is interested in whether he can receive a deferment in connection with the domestic circumstances which have arisen."/ [in boldface]

"Let's turn to the law which regulates this important question. First of all, let's dwell on cases when the deferment is granted for a domestic situation. Let's suppose the draftee has a disabled mother and father. Or an unmarried mother or father who is disabled. Moreover, both in the first and the second case the parents do not have other able-bodied persons who are obliged by the law to care for them. The draftee can be granted a deferment under these circumstances. In passing I'll explain that disabled parents are considered to be a father older than 60 years old and a mother older than 55 years old, or if the mother and the father, irrespective of age, are disabled persons of the first or second group. So then V. Agapova's son can be granted a deferment--he has a sufficiently valid reason for this. The eldest son, who will take the complete care of his unmarried mother upon himself, will return from the army, and after this the youngest son also will be called up for active periodic military service."

"A deferment is granted as well to draftees who have two or more children, or a wife who is a disabled person of the first or second group, who are dependent on him. Draftees who have an unmarried able-bodied mother with two or more children at an age up to eight years old, and who does not have other able-bodied children obliged by the law to provide support to the mother, enjoy this right. And, finally, a draftee can receive a deferment for a domestic situation if he has dependent on him one or more of his own brothers and sisters at an age up to 16 years old or older than 16 years old, but who are disabled persons of the first or second group, if there are no other persons who can assist them materially, as well as when there is no possibility of sending them to a children's home, boarding school or a special medical institution. A deferment for domestic circumstances is granted up to 27 years of age. If by this time the draftee has not lost his right to it, in peacetime he is released from active military service and joins the reserves."

"Furthermore, deferment from call-up to active service can be given in established legal procedure in connection with an illness and the necessity to complete training."

/"Letters are encountered in the editorial mail in which the readers are interested in the terms of active military service."/ [in boldface]

"They are clearly determined by the law. Soldiers and sergeants of the Soviet army, coastal and aviation units of the navy, and the border and internal troops, serve two years. If a soldier or sergeant has a higher education, his term of service is one and a half years. The term of service is three years for sailors and senior petty officers of ships, vessels and coastal units for combat support of navy and maritime units of border troops. It is two years for sailors and senior petty officers who have a higher education."

/"As is well known, conscription is conducted two times a year--in the spring and in the fall. And from what time is the term of active military service calculated?"/ [in boldface]

"If a young person is called up during the first half of the year, it's from 1 July of the year of the call-up. This term is calculated from 1 January of the year following the year of the call-up for those called up in the second half of the year."

"I would like to emphasize in particular that, while leaving service in the army, a young person continues to remain an active citizen of the country. He enjoys the complete plenitude of social, economic, political and personal rights and freedoms and he bears all the responsibilities of a citizen of the USSR as stipulated by the constitution. But, of course, his specific rights and responsibilities connected with military service also show up for him. They are regulated by the law on universal military duty and by military regulations."

/"In accordance with your experience during your army tenure, I know that military personnel enjoy certain privileges in connection with their call-up to active periodic military service?"/ [in boldface]

"Yes, indeed. I'll begin with housing privileges. By way of illustration imagine a situation such as this: a young person is called up for active periodic military service. His apartment remained in the city where he resided earlier. It is kept for him while the soldier is serving in the army. But, of course, the apartment must not be empty (if, of course, other family members didn't remain to reside in it) and that is why other tenants can be residing in it temporarily. But, as soon as the military serviceman returns from active periodic military service, they are obliged to vacate the occupied living space. I'll note that the right to living space is retained for the serviceman during the six months from the day of discharge to the reserves."

/"And this is what the military serviceman S. Nikonov writes to the editorial office. Prior to call-up to the army he was included on the list of those needing an improvement of housing conditions. Right now he's serving his second year. The letter's author is worried about whether he will be eliminated from the priority lists for obtaining living space."/ [in boldface]

"No, this isn't allowed by the law. While a citizen is serving in the army his turn proceeds in established procedure, and subsequently he'll obtain a dwelling on a level with the remainder of those awaiting their turn."

/"Furthermore, periodic active duty military personnel enjoy privileges while traveling on transportation."/ [in boldface]

"And, by the way, considerable ones. Let's say a soldier was granted a short-term leave for outstanding service. He travels home. The USSR Ministry of Defense takes upon itself the transportation expenses connected with this. Transportation expenses are paid in the same manner when moving soldiers and sergeants on official out-of-town trips [temporary duty] and return, as well as during service moves and transfers. Periodic active duty military personnel have the use of city transportation--streetcars, buses, trolleys and subways--free of charge."

/"And take soldiers' letters--as you know they're also sent free of charge."/ [in boldface]

"And, in addition, not only the letters of military personnel, but also those letters which relatives, close ones and friends send to them."

/"But now army service has come to an end. Having grown up and gotten stronger, the young person returns to his native places. The destinies of the former military personnel take shape in different ways. The majority of them go to their plant, kolkhoz and construction job. Do they enjoy some kinds of privileges in this case?"/ [in boldface]

"Of course. At first I'll dwell on those which are connected with work. The law obliges local organs of authority and managers of enterprises, institutions, organizations and educational institutions to give work not later than a month's time limit from the day of the appeal, and with regard to their specialty, to military personnel who are discharged to the reserves. If the young person worked, let's say, at a plant prior to conscription, after discharge to the reserves he retains the right to go to work for the same plant."

/"Vladimir Romanovich, it's evident here that one essential point should be emphasized: in accordance with legislation in force the time the citizen was on active military service in the ranks of the armed forces of the USSR is included in his over-all labor record, as well as his continuous labor record and length of service according to specialty."/ [in boldface]

"Add to this one more privilege which is established by the law for former military personnel. It can occur in this way. Let's say a young person graduated from an institute. Following this, and in compulsory procedure, he must work a certain period of time in accordance with his assignment. And now he's called up to active military service. And so it's established by the law that the time during which he performed his military duty is included in the time period of obligatory work following graduation from the educational institution."

/"It should be said that young people who went through an army school, and with no hesitation following discharge to the reserves, go to the most difficult districts."/ [in boldface]

"That's right. One can meet yesterday's soldiers and sergeants at the leading Komsomol construction projects. And how many of them are in the police! Having replaced their army shoulder boards for police ones, they're keeping a vigilant watch on the public order and guarding the peace of the people. Army tempering and a state of being well organized help them to wage a struggle with criminal activities."

/"Now let's turn to privileges connected with the continuation of studies for military personnel."/ [in boldface]

"If a young person has a completed secondary education, he can be accepted at a preparatory department attached to a VUZ. It should be emphasized that time spent on active periodic military service is included in the length of practical work which is taken into consideration when entering both a preparatory department and higher and secondary special educational institutions."

/"In accordance with the law, following discharge to the reserves former military personnel remain reservists. In other words, their contact with the army is not interrupted."/ [in boldface]

"You're absolutely right. During the three-day period following discharge from the ranks of the armed forces of the USSR a military serviceman is obliged to appear at the military registration and enlistment office and get on the military register for the place of residence. A reservist who leaves for another locality for permanent or temporary (for a period of more than one and a half months) residence, and for official temporary duty, training, leave or for medical treatment for a period of more than three months or who changes his place of residence within a city with a move to another administrative region's territory, is obliged to be removed from the military register. And within a three-day period he's obliged to get on the military register properly at the place of arrival. If the reservist's domestic situation, address, education, place of work and job has changed, he must within a seven-day period report this to

the registration organ and where he stands on the military register. Reservists are called up in established procedure for training and roll call musters. In case of necessity and if the defense interests of the motherland require it, at any moment they can be called up once again to the ranks of the armed forces of the USSR."

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ARMED FORCES

MILITARY READINESS STRESSED IN SOVIET ARMED FORCES DAY

Comments on Missile Deployment

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 23 Feb 84 p 1

[Article by Admiral P. Medvedyev, Military Council member, chief of the Naval Forces Political Directorate: "Standing Guard for Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] February 23rd is the day observed by the Soviet people and our many friends around the world as the anniversary of the founding of the heroic Soviet Armed Forces. As we prepare for this year's Soviet Armed Forces Day, our nation is caught up in a mood of great economic and political optimism as it confidently moves forward under the leadership of the Communist Party along the path of economic, social and cultural progress.

The February(1984) Extraordinary Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee demonstrated to all nations of the world the overwhelming solidarity of the Party and the Soviet people, as well as the political steadfastness of the CPSU. Armed forces personnel, as well as the entire Soviet people, greeted with unanimous approval the selection of comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, an outstanding official of the Communist Party and the Soviet government, to the post of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

This year, the importance of the national military holiday is underscored by the 40th anniversary of the remarkable victory of the Soviet Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War. In the annals of our homeland, the significance of the events of 1944 will never fade: the final lifting of the blockade of Leningrad; the liberation of Minsk, Vilnius, Kishinev, Tallin and Riga; the magnificently executed operations of Korsun'-Shevchenkovskiy, Lvov-Sandomir and Belgrade.

The 40th anniversary of the Great Victory of the Soviet people over fascist Germany is fast approaching. Soviet military personnel take pride in the historic accomplishments of the armed forces and faithfully uphold the traditional symbols of military prowess and glory. In the face of a growing military peril, they demonstrate their indestructible solidarity in defense of their Communist Party and CPSU Politburo; they display watchfulness and military preparedness and persistence in the mastery of military affairs, weaponry and technology.

The primary source, the fundamental basis of the military might of the Soviet Armed Forces has been invested in the party leadership by the military structure.

While remaining unalterably committed to its peace-loving Leninist foreign policy course, the party has, at the same time, systematically implemented measures designed to provide for the security of the Soviet Homeland, as well as that of our friends and allies. We are constantly compelled to remember and take heed of this by the current situation, which, thanks to the ultrareactionary, imperialist circles--mainly in the Washington administration--is currently being strained to dangerous limits.

Behind the smoke screen of myths about the "Soviet military threat" the American imperialist hypocrites are promoting rapid military expansion, while nurturing plans for the destruction of socialism as a system. Arrayed in support of these specific goals are the perfervid ideas of the new "crusade" against socialism and the so-called "strategy of direct intervention," the primary thrust of which is the elimination of the parity in strategic military forces achieved between the U. S. and the USSR, between the NATO and Warsaw Pact nations, and also to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and, at the same time, open the way for world domination. The new American medium-range missiles recently deployed in the territory of a number of western European states, and the unrestrained race to develop new types of nuclear missiles and conventional weapons, are fraught with dire consequences for the fate of the world.

Naturally, such openly aggressive preparations by the imperialists on our doorstep are not now--and will never in the future be--left unanswered. "We have no need of military superiority, nor any intention to impose our will upon others, but we cannot permit the existing military parity to be upset. And let there be no doubts left in anyone's mind: in the future we shall direct our concerns even more to strengthening the defensive capabilities of our country, thereby acquiring the necessary means for cooling off the hot-headed military adventurists," states the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, K. U. Chernenko.

The constitutional duty of the Armed Forces to the Soviet people is to steadfastly defend the socialist fatherland, to achieve a state of constant military readiness, and to insure that any aggressor will be dealt an instant rebuff.

The Party, as well as the Soviet government, are doing everything in their power to see that the Soviet Armed Forces will always remain on a level with modern requirements. To that end, primary importance is given to providing the armed forces with modern weaponry and military hardware, training and educating ideologically tough, highly qualified military personnel, sustaining the high level of morale and political awareness of personnel, providing for field, naval and flight training of formations, units and ships' companies, and improving party-political operations.

Radical changes have taken place in the area of equipping all types of armed forces and all military branches. Our troops have everything necessary for successfully performing missions in defense of the Homeland in modern-day warfare. It should be especially emphasized that one of the responsive measures taken by the USSR to the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe will be the deployment of corresponding Soviet equipment in ocean regions and on the seas.

Soviet forces quite clearly recognize their duty and responsibility, and they are giving their every effort to intensive military study. Active party-political

work is conducted on a continual basis in the armed services. It is designed to impart to military personnel a revolutionary alertness, ideological maturity and stability, and indestructible moral fiber--one of the most important factors in contemporary warfare.

Today's servicemen are the sons, grandsons and great-grandsons of the heroes of the civil war and the Great Patriotic War. Their wartime actions were distinguished by a burning love for the Homeland and a solemn hatred for the classist enemy. As was noted at the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, our young men are serving well, gaining a firm grasp of modern technology, and when they are called upon by their Homeland to serve overseas, they perform in a manner worthy of the valorous feats of the fathers and grandfathers. Many of today's servicemen wear military decorations and medals which they have earned for bravery and military valor during peacetime. Many have earned the highest honor awarded by the Motherland--the title, Hero of the Soviet Union. Among them are Colonel I. Zhukov, Captain 1st Rank L. Kuverskiy and Captain N. Akramov, to name a few. Communist troops are foremost in matters of military training, and the leaders of a good many outstanding patriotic actions come from the ranks of komsomol members.

These well-armed defenders of the Homeland approach Soviet Armed Forces Day with ever increasing success in military operations. In the Navy, for instance, one out of every two line sailors is an honor student in military and political training, and more than 80 percent of them are rated specialists.

Socialist competition has reached a fever pitch under the slogan, "Be ever on the alert and constantly prepared to defend our hard-won socialism!" The outstanding military collectives have emerged as leaders in the competition for all branches of the Armed Forces. Among them is the crew of the Red-Banner nuclear-missile cruiser, "Kirov" (Captain 1st Rank A. Koval'chuk in command). This modern vessel was quite recently commissioned for service with the Fleet, having inherited the name and naval ensign of another cruiser, the sailors of which, by their wartime deeds, have filled many heroic pages in the annals of the Great Patriotic War. To serve on a ship with such hallowed traditions is a very great honor. The sailors of the cruiser live up to it by unflagging efforts to raise the level of their military and political preparedness, as well as their intensive training for proficiency in the handling of combat equipment, and to enhance military discipline. They are currently carrying out with much success assigned missions on extended ocean cruise.

The strength and fortitude of our Armed Forces lies in their indissoluble kinship with the people. Thus the well-known poet, Nikolay Tikhonov, expressed the genuinely popular nature of the army of the Soviet nation:

No army more beloved in the world --
Guardian of peace and labor,
Pass the world over, the glory of all armies inspect,

Re-examine times past --
No army could there be
Closer to the people, than she.

Our servicemen are full and equal citizens of our great country. They rejoice in every success achieved by our people in communist constructivity and strive to fulfill their duty in such a way that no one would ever dare to destroy this peaceful work. Thousands of people in military uniform have been elected to, and actively work in various offices of the Soviet government. The voters have advanced many of them as their candidates for deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Military personnel constantly maintain close and highly productive contacts with their fellow workers in industrial concerns, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and conduct extensive military-supervisory work for the benefit of young people.

The armed services traditionally have strong ties of friendship to leading figures in the fields of science, culture and art. The Soviet creative intelligentsia has always lavished its concern and attention upon servicemen, exposing them to literature and art, while at the same time drawing its own creative inspiration from this intercourse. Ask any veteran of the war, and he will recount with great love and esteem the tremendous surge of inner strength and loathing for the occupiers which he experienced as a result of the appearances of writers and artists of the war-front performing brigades before the troops.

It is pleasing to observe that these traditions of cultural patronage are continuing and expanding. And so, in the course of the past year, as, in fact, during every past year, all of our fleets were visited by many well-known writers, artists, composers, and theater and stage performers. They conducted artistic seminars on ships and on bases, in officers' and enlisted men's clubs, participated in political campaigns at sites of revolutionary and wartime significance, rendered supervisory assistance to fleet literary associations, ensemble and theater groups, and libraries. I would like to extend to them my heartfelt thanks for this enormously important work and for the highly artistic productions on the army and navy, through the use of which our commanders and political workers are continually replenishing their arsenals of ideological, moral, military and esthetic influences on their personnel.

The Soviet people may rest assured: the Armed Forces are vigilantly guarding the land, air and sea frontiers of the Homeland. In military alliance with the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact nations, they act as a powerful deterrent and restraint on the aggressive intentions of imperialism, and they safeguard peace and socialism.

Historical Background Outlined

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 23 Feb 84 pp 1-4

[Article by Army General I. Shkadov, USSR deputy Defense Minister, Hero of the Soviet Union: "Mighty Guardian of Peace"]

[Text] Today's anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces is observed at a time of confident advancement of the country in various directions of economic, social and cultural progress. There has been improvement in the primary national economic indicators, and the basic industrial sectors have been making progress. The Party is tirelessly devoting itself to improving the agricultural sector, and implementation of the Food Supply Program has become a matter of nationwide significance.

The workers are preparing to unanimously cast their votes for Communist Party and non-Party representatives in the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Their armed defenders share with the Soviet people the same thoughts, actions and ambitions. Closely united in support of the Communist Party and its domestic and foreign policies, Soviet Armed Forces personnel are fully cognizant of their mission to vigilantly stand guard over the great achievements of our people, and to augment the defensive might of the Homeland through selfless military service.

Soviet servicemen are devoting all of their efforts and energy to completion of the missions assigned by the USSR Ministry of Defense for the new school year. Military personnel are tenaciously mastering the use of weapons and technology, as well as the art of modern warfare; they are completing field, airborne and naval training.

A socialist competition is developing within the Armed Forces under the slogan, "Be on the alert and constantly ready to defend the achievements of socialism!" Responding to the call to hoist the flag even higher and to work even harder for additional military improvement, personnel of the following units have put forth efforts worthy of the upcoming 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War: the Proskurov Red-Banner Orders of Suvorov and Kutuzov Regiment(Maj A. Stolyarov, commander) and Missile Unit(Col A. Pavlov, commander); the Smolensk Red-Banner Orders of Suvorov, Kutuzov and Bogdan Khmel'nitskiy Guard PVO[Anti-Aircraft] Regiment(Guard Lt Col V. Nekhayev, commander), and twice decorated Guard Fighter Aviation Regiment(Guard Lt Col Yu. Temnikov, commander); the Red-Banner nuclear-missile cruiser, "Kirov"(Capt 1st Rank A. Koval'chuk, commander).

Military personnel are commencing their ascent toward new frontiers of combat proficiency, relying on past experience and the grand traditions of the Soviet Armed Forces established over the years of their heroic history.

The Soviet Armed Forces are the offspring of the Great October socialist revolution. Having absorbed the best revolutionary traditions of the working class---indeed, of all workers--they appeared as a new type of army, called upon to defend the government of the triumphant proletariat and its socialist accomplishments from the encroachments of aggressors.

The first state document of the Soviet government was the Decree on Peace, which enunciated principles of peace, friendship and respect applied to all nations and peoples. The imperialists, however, primarily the U.S., Germany, England, France and Japan, began a campaign of overt intervention against our socialist Homeland. In these days of trial for the country, V. I. Lenin arrived at a conclusion in which one of the objective principles underlying the construction of socialism was laid down: "Any revolution is worthwhile only if it can be defended..."

This conclusion is rather timely today as well, when scheming by the enemies of peace and socialism is markedly on the increase. The ruling circles of the U.S., inflating the myth of the "Soviet military threat," have increased military, political, ideological and economic pressure on socialism, and on the national-liberation movement. They are attempting to arrogate unto themselves the "right" to give orders to some, and to "punish" others. They are substituting "sanctions,"

the "blockade" and direct armed aggression for normal international relations. The Soviet Union and the socialist alliance are seen by the ruling circles of the U.S. as the primary obstacles in this adventurist course of action. This is precisely why President Reagan has proclaimed a "crusade" against the USSR and the other socialist states.

In this complex and dangerously strained international situation, the CPSU and the Soviet government consider it their primary duty to consistently uphold the cause of peace, to display restraint and watchfulness, to resolutely foil the adventurist plans of imperialism, and to increase the defensive strength of the country. "And let there be no doubts left in anyone's mind: we shall in the future direct our concerns even more to strengthening the defensive capabilities of our country, thereby acquiring the necessary means for cooling off the hot-headed military adventurists"--the emphatic words spoken at the February (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The might of the Soviet Armed Forces was forged in the fire of civil war. For more than 3 years, the conflagrations blazed over our Homeland, and for more than 3 years, the people of the world's first socialist state carried on the struggle against the interventionists and the white guards, and repulsed their numerous advances. In the fierce battles of the civil war, the Red Army and Navy grew up and grew hard; they acquired considerable combat experience. Soviet military personnel safeguarded the achievements of the Great October, displaying in the process great courage, bravery and revolutionary resolve.

With the end of the civil war, in the years of peaceful rebuilding, the Party has not forgotten for a single minute Lenin's warnings that we must be constantly on the alert against believing that we can ever be free from the threat of war.

On 22 June 1941, the Great Patriotic War began. The Soviet nation and its armed forces found themselves locked in a bitter confrontation with the finely-tuned fascist war machine. Overcoming incredible hardships, the USSR Armed Forces in the end completely routed Hitler's army. The journey of the Soviet nation to the brilliant and joyous Victory Celebration was long and difficult. But the unprecedented resolve shown by the defenders of the Homeland led to a decisive crushing of the enemy right in his own lair--Berlin. This in turn resulted in the total defeat of the main assault force of militarist Japan--the Kwantung Army. The Soviet nation and its armed forces did indeed accomplish an unprecedented feat of international as well as patriotic significance, the equal of which has never been known in the history of man.

The defenders of the Homeland of the 1980's proudly carry on the tradition of the heroes of the civil and Great Patriotic wars. This fact is borne out by the high marks given The USSR Armed Forces by the Party and the Soviet government. At a meeting of top leaders of the USSR Ministry of Defense with veterans of the Armed Forces, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Minister of Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov took note that our armed forces have been raised to a higher level of overall quality, thus permitting them to carry out military missions with great reliability.

The growing military might of the Soviet Armed Forces relies on the outstanding quality of their personnel and on their selfless devotion to their sacred duty. Today, the sons and grandsons of combat veterans are serving in the Armed Forces.

They have not had to face the severe tests which were the fate of their fathers and grandfathers. But, they are true to the heroic traditions of our Army and our nation. And at any time that the interests of peace or national security require it, or whenever the victims of aggression need assistance, the Soviet Armed Forces stand before the world as selfless and courageous patriots and internationalists, ready to overcome any difficulties.

Modern military service is such that, during peacetime, it requires courage, resolution, selflessness and a high level of professional skill. A great deal of moral, political and military character has been displayed in our time by the Heroes of the Soviet Union, Col I. Zhukov, Capt 1st Rank L. Kuverskiy, Guard Lt Col Yu. Kuznetsov, Lt Col Ye. Zel'nyakov, Lt Col V. Shcherbakov, Maj R. Aushev and Capt N. Akramov.

Thanks to the vigilance of the CPSU and the Soviet government, the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces is today a solid combination of high technological capability, military proficiency and indomitable moral spirit. The Soviet Armed Forces currently make use of powerful intercontinental and medium-range strategic missile complexes, new-generation tanks, highly effective anti-aircraft defense facilities, improved aircraft with advanced combat and flight characteristics, nuclear missile submarines capable of striking any target with a high degree of accuracy, and aircraft carriers, as well as missile-firing and anti-submarine vessels.

The Soviet Armed Forces are in a constant state of readiness. We will not be caught unawares by the development of any events, including even those involving the current deployment of American missiles in Europe.

The Soviet Armed Forces is preparing to meet its 66th anniversary with strength and power as never before. Their invincibility lies in a firm relationship with the people and selfless service to them, in strong ideological commitment and dedication to the work of communism. United in a common military order with soldiers of the fraternal armies of the countries of the socialist alliance, the USSR Armed Forces are constantly in readiness to valorously perform their sacred patriotic and international duty in defense of socialism and peace.

Increasing Combat Readiness

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by Col Gen B. V. Snetkov, commander of the Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District: "The Glory, Pride and Strength of a Nation"]

[Text] Addressing the February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, comrade K. U. Chernenko stated: "We see quite well the threat which is currently being created for mankind by the reckless adventurist actions of the aggressive forces of imperialism, and in a loud and clear voice, we are directing the attention of all nations on earth to this peril. We have no need of military superiority--we do not intend to impose our will on others. But, we cannot allow the existing military parity to be upset. And let

there be not the slightest doubt left in anyone's mind: in the future we shall direct our concerns even more to strengthening the defensive capability of our country, thereby acquiring the necessary means for cooling off hot-headed military adventurists. This is, comrades, an essential requirement for the preservation of peace."

The situation taking shape in the world right now, as was strongly pointed out at the Plenum, is "complicated and tense." The "crusade" against communism announced by the American President is no longer simply a slogan, but an active foreign policy program of the U.S. and NATO. This program intends by military means to assure the destruction of socialism as a socio-political system. Numerous economic, political, ideological and military measures are being implemented in the U.S. to achieve this goal. The U.S. has deployed along the borders of our Homeland a large military presence, and they are increasing from year to year the scale of their military exercises. Meanwhile, the maneuvers of U.S. strategic forces, in a very definite sense, are rehearsals for a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union.

They are not the first to threaten us with "crusades"--there have been a number of them. As far back as 1918, the Soviet Army and Navy, the 66th anniversary of which we observe today, was established under the leadership of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin and the Communist Party in order to repel an enemy invasion. It was then that the fiery words of Lenin resounded: "The socialist Fatherland is in danger!" These words raised the alarm and brought into the ranks of the defenders of the Fatherland many tens of thousands of militant reds. At Pskov and Narva, in blood-soaked battles, a new type of army was born--the powerful Soviet Army. For more than 6 decades, it has been standing guard over the achievements of October. Of one flesh with the nation, its pride and hope, the Soviet Armed Forces have more than once driven a deadly threat from our country.

During the years of the Great Patriotic War, the USSR Armed Forces not only defended our Homeland from Hitler's invasion, but also liberated many European nations from the fascist yoke. Memorials to the Soviet liberators have been erected in many capitols and other cities of the European states. Where would mankind be today if Soviet regiments, divisions and armies had not stood in the path of the heavily armed fascist hordes?

This is not a rhetorical question, inasmuch as we are again being threatened. This time, from the other side of the ocean. They issue their threats while hoping to sit tight, secure in the knowledge that they can avoid retribution. More than once it has been shown that this hope is vain and has no basis in reality. Our defense is strong, and we are capable of defending everything that the work of the Soviet people has achieved.

Over the course of the entire history of our state, the Communist Party has concerned itself with the strengthening and future development of the USSR Armed Forces, the supply of technology to them, and the level of their military readiness. All of this taken together makes the imperialist hope for any kind of success in the "crusade" an empty dream. The ignominious fate of their predecessors awaits these new crusaders.

Upon snow-covered fields, combat training is being conducted at a furious pace. The winter period of military training for the Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District is in full swing. The frozen air reverberates with the sounds of artillery fire and rifle rounds. In their wildest dreams, the first generations of Soviet soldiers could not possibly imagine the weaponry being used by soldiers of 1980's. The nation, its science and industry, and the golden hands of the Soviet workers provide us with excellent weapons and military hardware. Excellent--outstanding weapons. We have every means necessary to deliver a stunning rebuff to any enemy.

The evidence of this was quite convincing a few days ago during tactical exercises conducted by the twice-decorated Guard Tank Regiment commanded by Guard Lt Col S. Kiselev. Advancing under difficult conditions, the tank units pressed the "enemy" in night combat, the results of which revealed the growing fire power commanded by these forces.

It is always difficult to conduct firing under winter conditions. It is even more difficult at night. But the tanks were able to hit everything that they needed to hit. Sergeant N. Morozov, acting section commander, particularly distinguished himself during the exercises. With the aid of a device for night-time viewing, the sergeant detected the "enemy" grouped for a counterattack. The "enemy" had grenade launchers. Morozov deftly issued the necessary orders, and the tanks turned their heavily armored front ends in the direction of probable fire from the grenade launchers. Having outmaneuvered the counterattackers, the section opened fire with their machine-guns. The targets dropped, thereby signifying that they had been hit.

The regiment successfully completed its mission. But, in truth, it simply did not have the right to not complete it--and as successfully as possible. The fact is that the personnel of this guard tank unit were the first in the district to respond to the call to initiate the competition under the slogan, "Be on the alert, and in constant readiness to defend the achievements of socialism!" The Proskurovsk Red-Banner, Orders of Suvorov and Kutuzov, Mobile Gunnery Regiment was the initiator of the competition in the ground forces. The tank corps guardsmen joined in this initiative. They called on all personnel of the district to develop this competition.

And, sure enough, shortly after this came the tactical exercises, the results of which, as mentioned, were on view for the entire district to see.

I am loath to compare the conditions under which the mission was carried out with the conditions of wartime. Comparisons are difficult. Modern equipment has become so advanced that its capabilities are opening up entirely new avenues for the completion of combat missions. But this kind of equipment also carries with it an obligation: a very high level of combat readiness.

Such a high level of combat readiness is the major factor in the military might of the USSR Armed Forces. It is a readiness to strike at and repel enemy aggression at any moment, no matter what its source or methods and means of operation. Combat readiness is a concept of extraordinary planning, scale and complexity. The

requirements for combat readiness are constantly increasing, and this in turn leads to increases in the level of preparedness of commanders and staffs, and in the training of personnel. Work, work, and more work--that is the way to increased combat readiness.

The field is the academy of the soldier, and consequently every minute must be accounted for now to ensure that the winter exercises sharpen the skills acquired in the classrooms and on the training grounds. Examples of conscientious dedication to the task at hand may be found in any subunit.

This is how the socialist commitment displayed by the battery in which comrade A. Moshkin serves has been described: "Relentless pursuit of the skills needed to master the weapons and combat technology provided even under the complex conditions of modern joint-military combat. The fulfillment of all standards, including those for night-fighting, at a level of 'excellent' and 'good'. The acquisition of special rating by all authorized personnel, with no less than 70 percent of the specialists receiving higher rating." The artillery personnel of this battery are confidently forging ahead toward the lofty goals assigned them. They carry out specialized training missions with a strict accounting for every second elapsed. Indeed, modern warfare is calculated in terms of seconds. Their importance is thoroughly understood by gunnery controller, I. Yemel'yanov. He manipulates the aiming devices errorlessly, and exceeds each standard by at least 3 to 4 seconds.

Mobile-rifle, artillery, tank corps, airborne, missile-launch personnel, and representatives of all other types of forces are perfecting their skills and striving for newer, higher frontiers of combat training. In addition to the tank corps guardsmen mentioned earlier, the vanguard of the competition includes the following personnel: the missile-launch unit under the command of Col A. Povelyi; the fighter-bomber aviation regiment under the command of Lt Col V. Dubrov; the Guard Order of Lenin Red-Banner Mobile-Rifle Division imeni A. A. Zhdanov; the Guard Leningrad Red-Banner Order of Kutuzov Mobile-Rifle Training Regiment imeni Lenin Komsomol. Other units and subunits could also have been named--the district had no shortage of military collectives deserving recognition for their leadership. They are also to be found on the Leningrad Red-Banner Naval Base.

Who are the personnel presently bearing the burden of military service? Today's soldiers are the sons and grandsons of the veterans of the Great Patriotic War. They have not experienced the stern trials that were the fate of their fathers and grandfathers, but these young servicemen are successfully carrying on the military traditions handed down to them from older generations. Here is the proof: even in peacetime, there is a place for heroic deeds in military service. Take the example of the recent graduate of the Leningrad Order of Lenin Higher Artillery Red-Banner Command School imeni Red October, Sr Lt O. Rumyantsev. For his outstanding accomplishment of military duties and display of bravery therein, as well as his exemplary success in military and political training, the senior lieutenant has been twice decorated. Sr Lt K. Mishurevich received a medal for personally disarming dangerous explosive devices in fields and forests--"wartime mementoes."

Personnel of the Leningrad Military District lead very full lives. In general, the life of a soldier could not be considered easy: it is characterized by alerts,

grueling marches, gun-fire... That is all commonplace, but there is also another side--each person strives to contribute to a high level of combat readiness, and to do everything possible to provide for the security of the city of Leningrad and the northwestern frontiers of the Homeland.

District military personnel, just as all of the Soviet people, unanimously support the domestic and foreign policies of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. They steadfastly struggle to give life to the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the December(1983) and February(1984) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, while marking the 66th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces with increasing watchfulness and combat readiness.

For 66 years, the USSR Armed Forces have stood guard over the accomplishments of the revolution, selflessly serving the interests of the Leninist party and the interests of communism. As CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Minister of Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov notes, the personnel of the Armed Forces, nurtured and guided by the Communist Party, "will continue in the future to stand firmly in defense of our socialist Homeland, peaceful constructive labor as well, and will not be intimidated by threats of any kind."

No, they do not frighten us. The defenders of the Homeland must be prepared for any eventuality. Direction-finding antennas are continually rotating, aircraft are scrambling into the skies, and tank columns are threading their way through the night. You will not take us by surprise.

Invincible and legendary--so the Soviet people refer to their Army. The Armed Forces of the USSR are the pride, glory and strength of the nation.

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ARMED FORCES

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ARMED FORCES

LETTERS TO KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITOR, RESPONSES

Officers Setting a Personal Example

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Mar 84 p 2

[Guards Major M. Bogatyrev, armor battalion commander: "An Officer's Personal Example"]

[Text] From the editorial board: By publishing Guards Major M. Bogatyrev's letter, the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA editor invites commanders, political workers, staff officers, military engineers, technicians, secretaries and members of party and Komsomol committees and bureos, reserve and retired officers, veterans of the front and all our readers to speak out on the issues raised by the letter's author. In your opinion, what must be done to set a personal example in service, discipline and adherence to norms of communist morals for every officer and to struggle more effectively with the deficiencies we have and to bring about their eradication?

We await your letters, comrades!

* * *

Dear Editors! I want to share some thoughts that are disturbing me.

As did all Soviet people, I read and reread with great interest and attention the speech by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary K.U. Chernenko at the meeting with voters. I really like thoughts about a leader's authority, how it is earned by energy and knowledge, personal example and conduct. "For this reason, a leader who is more demanding of himself can be demanding of others", stressed Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

Very exactly and amply stated! I tried to analyze and evaluate my own service and the service of our battalion officers, their discipline and moral conduct from the point of view of high party demand.

Let me say at once that our battalion doesn't have a bad reputation in the regiment. Many battalion officers fulfill their military duty in a model way,

are inspired and conduct themselves well. I would say that the best among them are Guards Major V. Uyezdovskiy, Guards Captain G. Syromyatnikov and Guards Senior Lieutenants V. Bezruk and V. Lysak. Their exceptional, conscientious service alone teaches and indoctrinates subordinates.

And all the same we cannot say that officers in this battalion all set a good example. I distinctly see vital shortages in mission fulfillment and omissions. Take for example Guards Captain V. Panskov. He was entrusted with the command of a subunit and working with people. What could be a more responsible and honored task! But Panskov lacks enthusiasm and is indifferent. He has shown a lack of organization and execution at times. No, we did not pardon him for these deficiencies and we talked with him many times and held him strictly answerable, but to no avail.

After Panskov committed yet another flagrant violation of military discipline, this matter was turned over to the comrade officers' court of honor. The court petitioned the senior chief to relieve Panskov from his assignment. However this request was not carried out. For some reason they put the "brakes" on it. We were to continue indoctrinating him. Are we supposed to nurse him, persuade and convince him? Yes, he understands everything we explain to him as well as we do. In my opinion only making the strictest demand on him will help here.

Unfortunately, Panskov isn't alone. Guards Senior Lieutenants A. Bodyan and S. Chvokin are not setting service or disciplinary examples.

Naturally, their immediate supervisors are working with these officers a lot and the party organization isn't standing on the sidelines either. It is a rare meeting and gathering where they haven't been criticized. And the results? After "criticism", a hint of activity is detected and some deficiencies are corrected, but a little later they fall back to their earlier performance levels.

At times while analyzing the errors in officer service and conduct, we find mitigating circumstances. They say, he's still young and has time to correct himself. But what does age have to do with it? Setting a personal example is conduct an officer must adhere to from his first day in service.

Most likely I also have omissions in this area. There are times when, because of on-going business, I don't have time to talk with an officer in private. I am relying more and more on official meetings where I can talk with all officers directly. This means that I have to reform my work style and persistently eliminate deficiencies. And we still have many.

Take the individual competition obligations of platoon and company commanders. Almost everyone at the beginning of the training year sets the goal of an excellent and, less often, outstanding evaluation for himself in many disciplines. But at the end of a training period or training year what happens is that the officer "drops" to a three or, rarely, a two in one or several disciplines. And he doesn't get away with it.

How many officers are there in the unit who are content with a rating of specialist 2nd class! It is easy for them and they are even frontrunners since they give the regiment "highly qualified" specialists. How can they talk to their subordinates about persistently mastering new equipment and weapons in such a situation. Could it be because in trying to get a subunit a high rating on an inspection many commanders mobilize their people for it not by setting a personal example, but with all sorts of promises, having determined his own "price". A soldier or sergeant gets "straight fives" and is given a leave or valuable gift. Is such an approach beneficial or harmful to their moral indoctrination?

We are tolerant and liberal with those officers who do not set the best example in public places. And if we demand that they be responsible for one error, for one fault, why not for all deficiencies in toto.

For example, recently Communist Chvokin was made answerable to the party for late payment of his membership dues. And the communists had only one question in mind: why had he not paid his dues on time? But one can and must look at the problem on a broader scale and then party conversation would force many to look at themselves critically from another's point of view.

In my opinion the party organization must hit deficiencies in the moral plan "more squarely". For example, why is an officer's poor conduct in his family life or lifestyle known to his neighbors before the party collective knows about it and why do we only 'slap the wrists'?

Being in town I sometimes meet an untidy officer in a baggy uniform. When this happens I am pained and bitter. Why does he not value an officer's honor?

This type of situation causes me special anxiety because the demands on military cadre and on troop combat readiness are steadily growing. And we cannot and do not have the moral right to stand any deficiencies in officer training, service and conduct. In my opinion the high rank of officer is incompatible with carelessness, negligence and deviation from regulatory requirements and communist moral norms.

And there is still one more issue that must be raised. We still rely little on front line experience in indoctrinating officers. Recently our battalion had some dear guests, veterans of major units. They presented interesting comments on courage and heroism to the personnel. And why weren't they asked to tell the officers stories about the importance of commanders and political workers setting a personal example in a combat environment? There could have been great benefits from such a talk. But we let that possibility slip by.

I still remember a talk I had with my father, a reserve armor lieutenant colonel with frontline experience. One day I told him how one of the officers, trying to "earn" a high mark on an inspection exercise in combat vehicle driving, asked his subordinate to take his place as mechanic-driver and finish the exercise. The subordinate got an excellent rating but the officer's authority suffered greatly because of this. My father listened to my story and then asked me, "Is it possible that your officer collective didn't roast him? He put a black mark not only on his name, but on all of us..."

Perhaps my father was right in his reproach. We actually didn't react to this situation especially strictly. Is it that we were ashamed to call our comrade's unworthy action by its rightful name.

I understand that an officer setting a personal example is a broad and multifaceted issue. I have raised only some aspects that came up while reflecting on facts from our battalion life. Let readers amplify my thoughts and if necessary correct me. I am thoroughly convinced of one thing. We officers must begin indoctrinating people through ourselves, by high demands on ourselves and by setting personal examples.

Deficiencies Corrected

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Mar 84 p 2

[Letter in the "Responding to a KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article" section]

[Text] "After the Applause" was the heading of Captain V. Khudoleyev's letter published 25 December 1983. It discussed deficiencies in organizing training and competition in a unit from the Odessa Military District.

As the commander and chief of the political section reported to the editor, the article in the paper was discussed at a meeting of the major unit command-political body and at a meeting of the directorate communists. Specific measures were adopted to eliminate the deficiencies noted in the article.

The political department staff of the major unit increased control over the quality of combat and political training and over the course of meeting obligations in units and subunits.

At the unit partkom meeting Communist Guards Captain V. Dorofeyev was sternly reprimanded for deficiencies in organizing combat training in his subunit. Captain F. Dovletov and Guards Lieutenants N. Gorbachev and S. Postnikov were punished for simplifications allowed in classes.

Roof Repair Problems Explained

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Mar 84 p 2

[Letter in the "Responding To A KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article" section]

[Text] "Once More About The Roof" was the heading on a letter from retired Major V. Sergeyev. His letter stated that the roof of the Kronshtadt Fort Museum building had not been repaired for a long time. As the deputy commander for construction and billeting for the Leningrad Navy Base, Engineer Colonel M. Simuni, reported, the repair work to be completed in 1984 was planned by special order of the Leningrad Gorispolkom. Fasadremstroy Trust will do the work. Copper leaf for the roofing has been received. The people responsible for the poor condition of the museum building and for not providing timely repair have been punished by order of the LenVMB [Leningrad Navy Base] commander.

Response to 'Setting Example' Letter

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Mar 84 p 2

[Lieutenant Colonel V. Sharov: "Is The Letter's Author Right About Everything?"]

[Text] The letter by Guards Major M. Bogatyrev, "An Officer's Personal Example", published in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 20 April forces one to think about many things. In my opinion the author is correct about the fact that every officer must begin indoctrinating subordinates in the spirit of fulfilling military duty in a model fashion primarily by demanding of himself. But does this mean that setting an example in training, service and discipline is the personal business of an officer and he must decide it alone? I am convinced that the answer is a definite "no".

In his letter Major M. Bogatyrev names officers whose service provokes serious censure. In the author's opinion this happens only because a sufficiently severe demand is not being placed on them.

I agree that demand is certainly necessary. But it must be combined with a method of convincing them and with daily indoctrination.]

Let's consider this. A young officer joins a unit and a short time later it is clearly evident that he is not setting an example for subordinates in all aspects of military life. Perhaps he is not a conscientious person and someone must make him more strictly responsible? Certainly this might be the case, but more likely his initial failures have unsettled the lieutenant. He teaches classes and feels that the troops are bored. He is set on some methodological points but lets other training issues slip by. He wanted to correct more quickly the errors he allowed, but made a lot of new ones. And then penalties come--a first, a second.

In contrast to the opinion expressed by Major M. Bogatyrev, it turns out that an officer setting a personal example doesn't provide everything immediately because of the absence of service experience. It goes without saying that one cannot wait while this experience comes to the young officer by itself. He must be made to gain the necessary knowledge and work skills in organizing the training-indoctrination process and strengthening discipline in a short timeframe so that his failures do not undermine his faith in his own ability.

In particular, the work experience of many commanders and political workers in our unit convinces me of this. Take the subunit commanded by Major A. Golovenko. This is not an officer that one would have said would deviate from regulatory norms or exhibit disorganization or passivity in service. This also relates to recent graduates of military training institutions. But, frankly speaking, they didn't arrive in the unit developed in this way. How have we succeeded in reaching the point where in the course of only several months lieutenants have achieved service successes and have gained authority among subordinates?

It would not have been possible to say that when Lieutenant Kechiyev arrived in the subunit that he was a model of work attitude and personal conduct for subordinates. He would give an order and forget to verify its completion and he himself was disorganized...

He was advised to follow the example of Senior Lieutenant Yu. Pokidyshev, to see how fascinated the latter was with the service and how sharp his sense of responsibility for assignments was. Kechiyev watched the outstanding officer closely, noted his work style and, as the saying goes, soaked it up. And after that did he become another Pokidyshev? No, no change for the better was observed in Kechiyev. Does this mean that the time had come to make stricter demands on the lieutenant?

Major Golovenko didn't hurry this decision. First he had to find out why Pokidyshev's example didn't "stick" in this case. And he came to the conclusion that Kechiyev didn't understand the essence of the way by which Lieutenant Pokidyshev succeeds. Kechiyev saw only the external manifestations of his actions and conduct but didn't see the reasons. Kechiyev began to conduct classes with the same method used by Pokidyshev but they were boring as before. Using the examples of the outstanding officer he tried to be easier and more accessible to people and almost slipped into liberalism and conniving. Now that the reasons for the young officer's failures have become clear, how to work with him and what to teach him is apparent. Not only the commander, but all the subunit officers were included in this project. And they did not lecture the lieutenant, but taught him primarily by their own experience, cautioned him against errors which they had been unable to avoid when they were at his level. And they did this in a psychologically subtle manner, not point blank like "do it this way and not that". Most of the time the young officer himself would discover the "secrets" of the experienced masters and indoctrinators. He has become certain of what he is learning and has been trying even harder. Now Kechiyev is one of the best officers in the subunit.

It appears that Guards Major Bogatyrev would have no great problems with providing a personal example of battalion officers if from the very beginning people had not only made strict demands on them but had also really cared about their development.

This is what I see as the basic problem in the idea espoused by the author of the letter to the editor.

Second Chance Brings Results

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Mar 84 p 2

[Cadet S. Oreshkov: "Being True To A Dream Works"]

[Text] In January 1982 a letter from Cadet S. Nekorysnov entitled "Don't Betray The Dream" was published in AZIMUT. In this letter the author frankly related how he had been

dismissed from a military school and had served in the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the DRA [Peoples Republic of Afghanistan]. It was primarily there that he understood his mistake and decided to become a cadet again. Two years have passed and I would be interested in finding out how things are going for Nekorysnov now.

At the editor's request, the secretary of the Komsomol organization in the cadet company where S. Nekorysnov is studying, is going to respond to the reader.

Senior Sergeant Sergey Nekorysnov is a person of authority in our school. And this is not only because the Komsomol member wears the medal "For Military Service" on his chest. Sergey is studying extremely well, is a good sportsman and is always ready to help his comrades. The fact that our company is the best in the school is to no small degree due to the service of assistant platoon commander Senior Sergeant S. Nekorysnov.

What else is there to say about Sergey? We read his article "Priceless Property" in an issue of KOMMUNIST with great interest. And we were happy for our comrade recently when word came to the school that his contest essay "National and International Matters in Patriotic Consciousness" successfully passed the republic level in the All-Union Contest of Student Essays on Social Sciences and the History of the Komsomol and International Youth Movement. In short, Senior Sergeant S. Nekorysnov is one of those people on whom we align ourselves in life and training.

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AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

STUDENT PILOT'S CONCERN FOR OTHERS LEADS TO SUCCESSFUL LANDING

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 84 p 4

[Article by Lieutenant N. Kartashov and Major I. Konyayev of the Red Banner North Caucasus Military District: "I Request a Landing"]

[Text] /The fighter aircraft took off from the ground and at that instant the engine flamed out./ [in boldface]

He took off at 1603 hours.

At 1603:38 hours the fighter aircraft returned to the ground after having made an emergency landing a hundred meters from the take-off runway.

Pilots measure life in hours of flying time. But this is later on. At first it's in minutes of solo flights in the sky. On that day Yuriy Barilenko, a cadet at the Yeysk Higher Military Aviation School for Pilots, made the second solo flight in his life. Until now his entire experience had been measured only by a takeoff and a landing.

Yuriy took his seat in the cockpit of the aircraft and requested permission for takeoff.

"041, I authorize your takeoff," tersely resounded in reply.

He glanced at the instruments. Everything was in order: the temperature, pressure, fuel and oil. The engine revolutions increased to 100 percent. The fighter aircraft began to move slightly as if shaking off the earth's gravity from its wings. The white squares of concrete flashed by. The speed rapidly increased and there the fighter took off from the ground and began to smoothly gain altitude.

Trouble also occurred precisely during these moments of the flight. Yura had just noticed how the gray shadow appeared for just a moment and then the aircraft quivered from the shock. A dull bang was heard and a dead silence fell. It was such an unreal and oppressive one after the friendly roar of the "herd" of horsepower "concealed" in the engine. While listening to the magnetic tape recording, they will already determine during the flight debriefing that the cadet lost only two seconds in evaluating the situation and making a decision. Imagine, it was the second flight in his life and there were two moments for reflection after the death-carrying shock.

The cadet's heart and his nerves passed this examination. Now the pilot's hands were faced with taking an examination: will they hold on to the aircraft?

"A bird hit the turbine. I request authorization to land," he reported to the ground.

One second and a glance at the instruments. Engine revolutions are zero. Altitude is 36 meters and speed is 140. Not particularly good. He closed the shut-off valve and the engine fuel valve and, not expecting a reply from the ground, he began to pick out a landing area.

On the ground they immediately understood what kind of situation the cadet was caught in. But how to connect it in one's mind: a novice and a crash? There was so little altitude as well.

It was slightly easier for Yura: he didn't think about his life. Honestly speaking, he didn't have time. Ahead of him along the course is the small house of the near homing station. People are there. His hands are tugging to pull the aircraft away from its misfortune. But in an unaccustomed manner the fighter aircraft doesn't obey the rudder very well. And the speed is falling inexorably.

It only seems that speed is death. Speed is life for a fighter aircraft. And Yuriy makes the only correct decision: enabling the aircraft to maintain speed by virtue of a slight downwards descent. But, you know, altitude is life too. But he wasn't saving himself. The little house appeared for a moment under the weakening wings. Now, cadet, save yourself and the fighter aircraft. After all, isn't it true that you've become inseparable? The most difficult thing--the landing--was just ahead. Will his hands hold on to the aircraft? It's necessary to hold out in the air currents, force the plane to glide and not let it "become drowsy."

The fighter aircraft and the ground met each other just as smoothly as they had parted. Then there was a grinding sound and a crackling noise: as if it were a gigantic plow, the aircraft plowed up the ground. There was an imposing furrow. And special vehicles were already rushing along from all directions under the howling of sirens.

During the flight debriefing, they spun over and over the magnetic tape on which Yura's conversations with the flight control officer were recorded. Everyone was struck by the cadet's voice--calm and steady. It seemed that had his pulse been recorded during those seconds, it would be just the same as it is right now on the ground when everything is already behind him.

/The conclusions of Lieutenant Colonel G. Danilov, the squadron commander and a first class pilot, were:/ [in boldface]

"Barilenko found himself in a most dangerous situation. First of all, there wasn't an altitude margin. In the second place, there was a critically low speed. And, thirdly, there was almost no time to evaluate the situation and make a decision. In this case, all hope is on experience and, in fact, up until this time the cadet had only one solo flight. And here under these conditions

after the engine stopped, he didn't make a single unnecessary movement. The aircraft landed unobjectionably. I think that in his case courage took the place of experience. An outstanding pilot is developing."

Nevertheless, it's necessary to add one detail to these conclusions. Yura didn't think about himself. Perhaps he wouldn't have had enough strength to hold on to the aircraft, if he had thought only of saving one life--his own. There's a kind of strength in this when one thinks about others first and then about oneself.

He spent only 38 seconds in the sky. But real life is measured precisely by these seconds.

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AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

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NAVAL FORCES

SHORTCOMINGS IN EXERCISE PERFORMANCE OF ANTISUBMARINE CRUISER

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Mar 84 p 2

[Article transmitted by radio from Captain 3rd Rank A. Tkachev, special correspondent of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in the Mediterranean Sea: "After Weighing Anchor"]

[Text] Towards the evening of each day the crew of the antisubmarine cruiser forms up on the command "short muster." As a rule, the cruiser commander Captain 1st Rank A. Vasil'yev sums up the results of competition going on under the traditional motto "an outstanding total for each day at sea." After the outstanding workers are named, a not too pleasant but necessary procedure occupies him and the ship's deputy commander for the political unit Captain 3rd Rank Ye. Kondrashov: observations are brought up on the performance of the watch under way and the utilization of equipment and materiel and on the quality of training and studies.

The commander and the political worker give evidence of strong measures in the evaluations, but the tense situation in which the ship solves the tasks of a long-range ocean cruise demands this and, perhaps, stronger measures too. What mainly worries the commander are the matters of a state of being well organized and discipline and the personal readiness of each crew member to perform his duties. The first week of the cruise is up, but several battle stations on training alerts still aren't taking part in combat operations rapidly enough, and deadlines and reporting procedure during a watch are not always being observed. The fact that the ship's hull hermetically seals itself in a slow manner, and that the ship itself doesn't become dark quickly enough on command at nighttime also makes the commander uneasy.

The commander is also worried by the fact that some watch specialists on their own discretion can switch off an instrument or some kind of ship machinery without reporting it and without authorization. Because of a similar illegal act during one of the episodes, the cruiser commander Captain 1st Rank Vasil'yev didn't receive a report in a timely manner on the appearance of a high-speed airborne "target." First of all, violations of this sort are characteristic of the radio electronic division commanded by Captain 3rd Rank V. Gridnev. There is also no stability and proper accuracy in the operation of the combat information station which applies to this very division, but the majority of the problems, as is evident from the enumeration, bears a purely psychological nature. There's no necessity to teach them something in addition so that the sailors discharge their duties. A necessity is observed in just one thing:

these duties are sufficiently easy to discharge in a strict manner on the willingness and desire of each crew member. The officers--commanders of the sub-units [podrazdeleniye]--also understand this, but at this point isn't it measured off too generously--two weeks on these matters which were prescribed to be completed already prior to putting to sea?

In this connection it's necessary to recall that the greatest number of errors in the actions of personnel falls precisely during the initial and concluding stages of long-range trips. This truth has been known to every sailor since olden times.

Very likely there's no such commander and political worker who would not take care of thoroughly training his people for the concluding stage of a cruise. Earnest attention is paid to those who lag behind, communists are placed in the most responsible sections and work is conducted in an extremely specific manner with each crew member. And this almost always yields a result and makes it possible for the crew to return home honorably and to report on fulfilling the main tasks of the trip.

As regards the very first days of a cruise, the picture here is generally different. These days remain as if in the background during the planning of the crew's psychological training at the base. They also don't stand out distinctly as an independent stage when organizing party and political work at sea, although life urgently demands this. This is also precisely how matters went on the given antisubmarine cruiser. A great deal of arrangements were more or less made and there were sufficient conversations too, but all these conversations were conducted about the tasks of the trip as a whole. They looked into the months ahead, but they weren't concerned about tomorrow.

The deficiency of specific recommendations on the part of the navy psychologists also has an effect here. Prior to the ship's setting out to sea, as a rule the attention of the commanders and the political workers is riveted to the tasks for completing training at the base. And following the ship's return from the trip, it's to party and political support of solving the main tasks. All of this is important and necessary. But an approach of this kind deliberately moves the very first days of a ship's cruise aside to the background.

There's a rule in the navy: having returned to base, be ready for a trip. That is to say, military sailors must always be ready for a cruise. And this readiness must not appear in full measure in a week after departure from the base and not after a thousand nautical miles have been covered, but immediately after the anchor is hauled in and with the first revolutions of the propeller.

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NAVAL FORCES

TRAINING EXERCISE OF MAGNITOGORSK KOMSOMOL SUBMARINE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Mar 84 p 1

[Article by Senior Lieutenant I. Nidziyev of the Red Banner Northern Fleet: "A Test by the Depths"]

[Text] The submarine "Magnitogorsk Komsomol" was on a search. According to the conditions of the exercise, it must attack a group of the "enemy's" warships. But however hard the sonar operators listened to the breathing of the ocean depths, there were no noises.

The submarine's commander Captain 2nd Rank S. Mostseyev certainly by no means for the first time began to count the "enemy's" possible operations. And is it perhaps worth changing the tactics of the search? Of course, this complicates the strenuous work of the crew anyway.

Having recalled the crew's recent Komsomol meeting, Captain 2nd Rank S. Mostseyev gently smiled. There was a question at it about the forthcoming exercise and about the army-wide conference of secretaries of Komsomol organizations.

Then a member of the Komsomol committee Lieutenant Ye. Slyshkov said it well:

"We're people from Magnitogorsk. And this commits you to a great deal."

And the submarine commander, who had been present at the meeting, was happy at heart for his subordinates who constantly keep in mind the proud name of their ship.

Each year at the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine imeni V. I. Lenin Komsomol travel orders are presented to the very best young production workers for the Red Banner Northern Fleet and the submarine with their name. And more than one generation of people from Magnitogorsk has spent periodic service here and returned to the combine tempered spiritually and physically.

These contacts were conceived long ago. During the years of the Great Patriotic War the metallurgists of Magnitka decided to gather the resources for building a ship. Goodness knows it's possible too that the submarine on which Mostseyev's elders were at war was also built on the resources of the people of the Urals or from Ural metal. So it really turned out that just before the ship set out

to sea the ring of a telephone call was heard: Sergey Chudinov, first secretary of the Komsomol gorkom, was interested in how things were going with the submarine which they were supporting. He briefly talked about the Komsomol successes of order-decorated Magnitka. And he talked some more about the fact that a meeting took place at the party gorkom with the parents of the Ural submariners who were serving on the ship with their name.

Soon after, the entire crew already knew about this. The submariners left for the ocean with a special frame of mind.

The commander made a decision to change the search tactics. And there's the signal:

"Exercise alert!"

There was contact with the "enemy's" ships--no doubts remained. The sonar operators had heard them, correctly determined the main target, and classified and gave the elements of its movement to the commander.

"Fire!"

The submarine quivered: the torpedoes were away. The salvo was fascinating. Now the task was to break off a possible chase.

And now the tactical problem: ahead is the antisubmarine area. A great deal now will depend on one of the watch compartments. And the young sailor A. Zlydenev is there. The Komsomol bureau secretary of the electrical machinery combat unit Petty Officer 2nd Class Igor' Kostenko hurried to his assistance. He himself is a native by birth of Magnitogorsk. His father Yuriy Ivanovich works at the metallurgical combine. He is a communist and the shop foreman for coking by-product production. His brother Nikolay, a reserve sergeant who was decorated with the Order of the Red Star for rendering international assistance to fraternal Afghanistan as a member of the limited contingent of Soviet forces, works in the same place. And he, Igor', received Komsomol travel orders for the navy also at the combine where he worked as a crane operator.

The submarine successfully passed the antisubmarine area. And soon, having completed combat training, it surfaced. Somewhere beyond the hills a new day broke in crimson while being reflected by a glancing ray of the polar sun on the restless surface of the sea. "It's as though they're pouring steel," said someone from the sailors.

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SPECIAL TROOPS

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES NOT ALWAYS AT ACCEPTABLE LEVELS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Mar 84 p 1

[Article: "Mechanization at a Construction Project"]

[Text] The first quarter of the fourth year of the five-year plan is approaching completion. Just like everywhere else too in the country, the labor collectives at military construction projects, which have actively undertaken to put into effect the decisions of the December 1983 and the February 1984 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, are striving to maintain the established pace and to achieve complete implementation of the plans and commitments. Military builders, who were included in the widespread movement for overfulfilling the quotas in growth of labor productivity and reducing production costs, are finding their own ways and their own reserves for this. It is important now that achievement of the specified limits should not be put off to the end of the year or for six months and that each work day and each work shift should make a real contribution to fulfilling the commitments.

In many respects, a cardinal increase in labor productivity and a reduction in the production cost of construction depends on how efficiently the vast stores of modern equipment which are at the disposal of builders are utilized. It should be said that during recent years the level of mechanization also has increased substantially at military construction projects. Now they are better equipped with excavators, various cranes, motor vehicles and light mechanized equipment. Thanks to this the volumes of operations being performed by hand have decreased. And, nevertheless, the labor productivity of military builders is growing slowly. The output of machines and mechanisms does not always meet modern requirements.

The experience of the foremost military construction collectives conclusively show that the greatest efficiency in the utilization of machines and mechanisms is achieved where the equipment is concentrated in special subunits [podrazdeleniye].

For example, take the organization which is headed by Colonel Engineer Yu. Nenakhov. Motor vehicle transportation and all kinds of construction machines and mechanisms are concentrated here, a base was created for servicing and repairing them at a modern technical level, and a system was set aside for improving the professional skill of drivers and machinery maintenance personnel. While striving

for the most complete utilization of the technical resources of machines and mechanisms, the command headquarters and engineering and technical personnel are giving unremitting attention to the efficient planning of operations, and they are persistently fostering a regard for equipment in the collectives. Having thereby sharply increased the efficiency of motor vehicle transport work here, they managed to provide centralized delivery of materials to the construction projects.

However, it's far from everywhere that matters stand like this. For example, here's what the drivers from one of the military construction units writes to the editorial office: "Today the party and the government of the Soviet people are aiming at this--work with a total output. And we're trying to do a good job. But not everything depends on our desire and zeal. It happens that the unit's deputy commander for material and technical support Major Engineer M. Suvyrin announces to us: 'There's nothing to do today.' And the equipment, sometimes up to dozens of brand-new dump trucks, stands idle. Sometimes travel orders are issued, as the saying goes, just to shove the vehicle out of the garage. In short, there's no proper procedure in the utilization of equipment."

Unfortunately, such cases are not isolated. At individual construction projects, and particularly of the Transcaucasus and Transbaykal Military Districts and the Pacific Fleet, there is no proper procedure for the distribution of equipment, its idle time is great and centralized support of machines and mechanisms is not organized. There are frequent instances when production plans are brought to the executor late, are repeatedly changed during the year and are poorly coordinated with the supply plans. All this interferes with organizing the construction process efficiently and without equipment idle time.

First of all for efficient utilization of machines and mechanisms at a construction project it is necessary to set up a smooth-flowing and productive operation during the month, the quarter and the year. And for this it's necessary in every way possible to increase the efficiency of economic administration, planning and supply, and, while increasing the machine and equipment shift coefficient, to more fully utilize construction equipment. As was emphasized at the February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, maintaining a procedure in things, fostering a sense of responsibility for fulfilling one's commitments, discipline and a state of being well organized are a key and principled matter.

The resultant aspect of labor at construction sites must become a subject for the constant attention of command headquarters, political organs and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations. Technically creative work should be made more active in military construction collectives, the initiative of inventors and innovators ought to be stimulated, and the over-all socialist competition of subcontractors should be spread more widely.

The better work is organized for fostering care for equipment, training machinery maintenance personnel and improving the conditions of their labor and everyday life, the higher will be the output of machines and mechanisms and the labor productivity at military construction projects. Unfortunately, there's still very substantial idle time because of the troubles and failures of construction equipment. This is a result of not servicing them at a sufficiently high level.

One also cannot help but talk about the fact that military builders often don't have enough light mechanization and tool resources. At the same time, it even happens that available mechanisms, devices and tools are lying unused in warehouses. At other military construction projects they simply avoid the troubles connected with incorporating mechanization facilities and organizing their assimilation, competent utilization and servicing. A situation of this kind is intolerable. The role and responsibility of managers of military construction organizations are especially great here. They are obliged to be advocates of everything new and advanced and to fight resolutely against unthriftiness. These matters must constantly be within the field of view of political organs and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations. Their paramount task is to hold under unremitting control the work for finding and utilizing all production reserves, to take specific measures for improving things, and to be concerned about the effectiveness of competition and people's everyday life.

The more efficiently equipment is utilized at military construction projects, the more rapidly and with the least costs projects will be erected which are necessary for maintaining the high combat readiness of the army and the navy, and the heavier the contribution of military builders to further strengthening the economic and defensive might of our motherland.

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SPECIAL TROOPS

BORDER GUARDS SEIZE THREE INTRUDERS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by A. Suvorov of the Red Banner Western Border District: "They Didn't Get Away!"]

[Text] /At exactly noon the duty officer of border post "N" received the signal of a violation of the USSR's state border. Within a very few minutes a GAZ-66 [truck] rushed the alert group, which was headed by Senior Lieutenant M. Kovalenko, to the distant district./ [in boldface]

Having arrived at the location, the border guards spotted the sly old foxes in the barrier. The sweeping trail obliquely intersected the control and tracking strip. The sheepdog picked up the distortion.

But Senior Lieutenant Kovalenko wasn't in a hurry to begin the pursuit--the "autograph" on the KSP [control and tracking strip] just seemed very strange. Together with the border post's best tracker Private First Class A. Matnik, once again he examined the imprints. The clue was unexpected: while stepping track to track, three intruders had crossed the border at once!

Now the moments took on a particular heaviness. The alert group rushed along the track. They ran along a sparse forest for roughly a kilometer, and then the boggy plowed field made a splashing sound under their feet. The pace of the pursuit dropped off sharply.

Undoubtedly, the border intruders were making their way to a large populated area located nearby. Senior Lieutenant Kovalenko realized that the chances of arresting the strangers there were reduced--they could avail themselves of transportation in the city limits.

Having paused for a second, with a jerk the senior lieutenant pulled off his boots which were heavy from the mud and dashed ahead while dragging behind him his subordinates who were panting from the strain.

The tracks of the intruders became more distinct--the water still hadn't had time to seep into the deep dents from their heels. Finally, three suspicious figures appeared. The exhausting cross-country race approached the finish line. Having forgotten about their fatigue and keeping pace with the officer, Sergeant

V. Zhuravlenko, Private First Class A. Matnik and Privates N. Safiulin and V. Zakharov inexorably overtook the strangers. Having realized this, the intruders made a final desperate attempt to escape from the pursuit--they dashed off into different directions. Nevertheless, the maneuver didn't help them. After several minutes all three of the strangers were arrested.

Senior Lieutenant M. Kovalenko and his subordinates--members of the alert group-- were encouraged by the command headquarters of the border detachment for their skillful and decisive actions.

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SPECIAL TROOPS

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DOSAAF

YEGOROV SPEECH AT DOSAAF CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Information Bulletin

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 14 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] The 3d Plenum of the USSR DOSAAF (All-Union Society for Cooperation With the Armed Forces, holder of the Order of Lenin and the Order of the Red Banner) Central Committee took place on 11 March, in Moscow.

Fleet Admiral G. M. Yegorov, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee and Hero of the Soviet Union, called the plenum to order.

The plenum considered the following topics:

1. The results of the February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the tasks stemming from the DOSAAF organizations from the speech at that plenum by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.
2. Information on the work of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium and Presidium's Buro during the period between the 2d and 3d Plenums of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee.

Fleet Admiral G. M. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, presented a report on the first topic.

Lieutenant General V. V. Mosyaykin, deputy chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, presented an informative report on the work of the society's Central Committee Presidium and Presidium's Buro during the period between the 2d and 3d plenums of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee.

The reports are being published.

The following participated in the work of the DOSAAF Central Committee Plenum: V. I. Drugov, department deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee; A. I. Golyakov, section chief of the CPSU Central Committee; D. A. Okhromiy, secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee; Hero of the Soviet Union, Colonel General Yu. A. Naumenko, deputy commander in chief of Ground Troops, territorial military training; Colonel General V. T. Dement'yev, deputy commander of the USSR Civil Defense, political affairs; Hero of the Soviet Union,

Colonel General A. S. Zheltov, chairman of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans; thrice Hero of the Soviet Union, Marshal of Aviation A. I. Pokryshkin; thrice Hero of the Soviet Union, Colonel General of Aviation I. N. Kozhedub; Hero of the Soviet Union, Army General I. G. Pavlovskiy; Hero of the Soviet Union, Marshal of Aviation S. I. Rudenko; Hero of the Soviet Union, Admiral V. N. Alekseyev; Admiral V. M. Grishanov; responsible officials of the RSFSR Council of Minister, ministries and other central agencies; representatives of public organizations; and members of the press.

The members of the USSR DOSAAF Central Auditing Commission, the chairmen of the DOSAAF oblast committees who are not members of the DOSAAF central managing organs, and the society's activists also participated in the work of the plenum.

The speakers in the debates that followed the reports were: D. N. Kuznetsov, chairman of the Moscow DOSAAF Gorkom; E. Ya. Evin, chairman of the LaSSR DOSAAF Central Committee; M. A. Shevchenko, chairman of the DOSAAF local in the Kolkhoz imeni M. V. Frunze, Ukrainian SSR; F. I. Kolesnikov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee's Standing Committee on the Questions of Training Youths for Service in the Soviet Armed Forces and chairman of the Krasnodarsk DOSAAF Kraykom; A. B. Klevtsov, director general of the USSR DOSAAF's Leningrad Patriot Production Association; A. R. Rozyev, chairman of the TuSSR DOSAAF Central Committee; V. V. Merkushev, chairman of the Irkutsk DOSAAF Obkom; R. A.-D. Kuliyev, chairman of the Baku DOSAAF Gorkom; P. I. Lomakin, chief of the Omsk DOSAAF Model Driving School; V. K. Yaikova, instructor of the Minsk DOSAAF Flying Club, all-round European champion of aviation sport, USSR honored master of sport; A. I. Mikheyev, chairman of the Bryansk DOSAAF Obkom; V. I. Pogorelov, chairman of the DOSAAF local at the Yaroslavl Paint and Varnish Production Association; and I. M. Kuklin, chairman of the Mozhga DOSAAF Raykom, Udmurt ASSR.

On the first topic, the plenum adopted a resolution, the text of which is being published.

The plenum took cognizance of the information on the activity of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium and Presidium's Buro since the 2d Plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee.

In accordance with Section 18 of the society's by-laws, the plenum expelled V. V. Shchemelov, former chairman of the Magadan DOSAAF Obkom.

The participants of the plenum approved with great enthusiasm the text of a letter to the CPSU Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade K. U. Chernenko.

Whereupon the 3d Plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee adjourned.

DOSAAF Buro, Presidium Activities

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 14 Mar 84 p 2

[Summary of an informative report by Lieutenant General V. V. Mosyaykin, deputy chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee: "On the Work of the USSR DOSAAF

Central Committee Presidium and Presidium's Buro, in the Period Between the 2d and 3d Plenums of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee"; presented at the 3d Plenum, in Moscow, on 11 March 1984]

[Text] After the 2d Plenum, the report points out, the entire practical activity of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium and Presidium's Buro was devoted to implementing the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and to fulfilling the tasks that stemmed from the CPSU Central Committee's greetings to the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress, and from the resolutions of that congress.

Currently all DOSAAF committees and organizations are conducting--under the leadership of the party organs, and jointly with the trade unions, Komsomol and the Znaniye Society--extensive organizing and political work among the masses, to thoroughly explain the materials of the Extraordinary February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and to carry out the practical measures for further improving the quality and effectiveness of the basic directions in the society's patriotic activity.

Guided by the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and by the resolutions of the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress, the Presidium and the Presidium's Buro continued to adopt measures necessary to further perfect the style and methods that the DOSAAF central committees in the union republics, and the DOSAAF kraykoms and obkoms employ in their managing activity, to upgrade the quality of their organizing work, and to increase the effectiveness of controlling and checking fulfillment.

Constant attention was devoted to the questions of perfecting the forms and methods of work in the local organizations, and of increasing their role in the practical realization of the tasks assigned the society.

The reporting drive, conducted in the DOSAAF locals in October through December 1983, had a favorable influence on the growth and authority of the society's collectives.

The Presidium's Buro evaluated the results of the reporting meetings and conferences at the local organizations and specified the practical measures in response to the critical comments and proposals that the members addressed in their reports to the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee.

As evident from the members' reports, after the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress the process of organizationally strengthening the locals continued steadily, and there was some improvement in the quality of their management by the raykoms and gorkoms. Over 3,000 new locals were established in 1983, and 2.0 million DOSAAF members were admitted. On 1 January 1984, the society had a membership of more than 105 million Soviet citizens, in 358,000 locals.

The Presidium and the Presidium's Buro focused their attention on the questions concerning the further improvement of the DOSAAF committees' work to satisfy the requirements of the managing organs and to fulfill the tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee's greetings to the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress and from the resolutions of that congress.

Practical measures were introduced to further improve work with the managing personnel and to raise the sense of responsibility of the DOSAAF collectives' officers for the conscientious performance of their duties in the sectors entrusted to their care.

Measures were adopted to make more effective the instruction of the managing personnel and of the aktiv, at seminars, meetings, and conferences on instruction methods. As a rule, these seminars, meetings and conferences were based on the foremost DOSAAF committees and collectives, and there was extensive exchange of experience.

The Presidium and the Presidium's Buro attributed great importance to the questions of further perfecting and improving the organization of socialist competitions, and to ensuring the active participation in them of the society's members, locals, training and sports organizations, and of the DOSAAF production enterprises' collectives. Fulfillment of the increased socialist pledges by the DOSAAF's Moscow city organization was approved, and the challenge was supported of the DOSAAF locals at the Kiev Production Association imeni Artel, and at the Sovkhoz imeni Shestidesatletiye Soyuza SSR in Bryansk Oblast, to undertake additional socialist pledges for 1984.

In February of this year, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the All-Union Lenin Komsomol Central Committee Buro, and the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium adopted a joint resolution on the results of the 1983 union-wide socialist competition by the DOSAAF organizations in the union republics, and by the kray and oblast DOSAAF organizations in the RSFSR.

In accordance with the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the Presidium and the Presidium's Buro introduced practical measures aimed at further perfecting military patriotic work and adopting a comprehensive approach to training the society's members.

Measures were implemented to enhance the role of the society's press in developing all aspects of the DOSAAF organizations' life and activity.

In the process of organizational work to fulfill the requirements set by the 26th CPSU Congress, the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and also by the resolutions of the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress, joint practical activity of the DOSAAF with the trade unions, Komsomol, military units, political organs, Civil Defense staffs, the Znaniye Society, the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, and with other public organizations and central agencies continued to become more intensive.

The Presidium and the Presidium's Buro continued to devote attention to further improving the training of specialists for the Army and Navy. The results of training specialists for the Soviet Armed Forces in the 1982-1983 school year at DOSAAF organizations were evaluated. The plans for the training of specialists for the Soviet Armed Forces in the 1983-1984 school year were considered and approved.

Measures were implemented to perfect the methods and forms of political training at DOSAAF training organizations.

In accordance with the requirements of the USSR Law on General Military Service and of the resolution adopted by the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress, the Presidium and the Presidium's Buro continued to carry out the measures necessary to improve supervision of the training methods for the individual basic training of youths at the training centers.

After the 2d Plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, the training of specialist for the national economy in the popular technical trades was perfected. The results of this work were evaluated.

The Presidium and the Presidium's Buro--acting in compliance with the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the Further Expansion of Mass Participation in Physical Culture and Sport, and with the resolution of the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress--devoted constant attention to the questions of developing technical and applied military sports. The results were evaluated of the 8th Summer Games of the Peoples of the USSR.

The Presidium considered the 1984-1985 capital-construction tasks of the DOSAAF committees and organizations, in the light of the resolutions adopted by the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress. The Presidium's Buro evaluated the results of the capital-construction plan's fulfillment during the first half of 1983.

The Presidium and the Presidium's Buro devoted close attention to the questions of further perfecting the production activity of the society's enterprises and associations. The USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium's Buro and the Buro of the Cultural Workers' Trade Union Central Committee Presidium adopted two joint resolutions: "On the 1983 Fourth-Quarter Results of the All-Union Socialist Labor Competition Among the Collectives of the DOSAAF Production Enterprises," and "On Approving the Conditions of the All-Union Socialist Competition Among the Collectives of the USSR DOSAAF Production Enterprises, for the Fulfillment and Overfulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan's Targets."

The Presidium and the Presidium's Buro continued to study the questions of improving financial management, the efficiency of using materials, manpower and financial resources, and the organization and established composition of the DOSAAF committees and organizations. The society's budget for 1984 was approved.

After the 2d Plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, measures were implemented to tighten control over the enforcement of financial discipline and the prudent and expedient expenditure of the society's financial, material and manpower resources.

In the spirit of the resolutions adopted by the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress, the Presidium's Buro investigated the practices of the DOSAAF organizations' auditing commissions in Lipetsk Oblast.

The questions of preparing and conducting the DOSAAF lottery figured prominently in the activity of the Presidium and the Presidium's Bureau. The latter evaluated the DOSAAF committees and organizations' efforts in Khabarovsk Kray to sell tickets for the DOSAAF lottery.

Complying with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government, and with the resolutions of the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress, the Presidium and the Presidium's Buro continued to intensify and expand cooperation with the defense and sport organizations of the socialist countries and to strengthen the international standing of Soviet sport.

The Presidium's Buro evaluated the results of the DOSAAF's international relations in 1983 and the tasks for 1984. A number of measures were implemented to strengthen close ties and friendship with the defense and sport organizations in the socialist countries. A conference was held for the leaders of the fraternal organizations, members of the press, and officials of the automobile and motorcycle unions.

In accordance with the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress, the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the resolutions of the 9th All-Union Congress, the Presidium, Presidium's Buro and the apparatus of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee adopted measures to perfect the style, forms and methods of their practical activity.

Great importance was attached to fulfilling the party's requirements that closer attention be devoted to the needs and inquiries of Soviet citizens. The Presidium's Buro adopted the following resolutions: "On the Practical Implementation of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Ukaze Concerning the Handling of the Citizens' Applications, Statements and Complaints," and "About the Handling of Letters at DOSAAF Organizations in the Ukrainian SSR."

The USSR DOSAAF Central Committee received over 1,570 letters during the period just ended. All letters were read carefully, and specific action was taken on the proposals and critical comments in them.

Planning of the work of the Presidium and Presidium's Buro continued to improve, and matters presented for their consideration were prepared more carefully. Control and checking of the adopted resolutions and decisions' implementation were tightened. In considering the timely problems of the society's practical activity, the members of the Presidium and Presidium's Buro were very active, principled and business-like. The reports presented by the heads of a number of DOSAAF committees and organizations were discussed. Basic attention was devoted to the further perfection of organizational and training work, and to increasing the sense of responsibility for the level of the attained final work results. Since the 2d Plenum, the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium held five sessions; and the Presidium's Buro, 29 sessions.

The long-term schedule of the Presidium's work, the 1984 plan of basic measures by the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, and the 1984 plan of training sessions, seminars and conferences for workers of the committees and of the training and sport organizations were approved.

At the same time, the Presidium and the Presidium's Buro did not make full use of their reserves and opportunities to further perfect the style and work methods of the DOSAAF committees and organizations, in accordance with the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and the resolutions of the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress.

The All-Union DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium and the Presidium's Buro are critically evaluating the existing shortcomings and the failure to make full use of the existing reserves and opportunities. They are adopting effective measures to further perfect the style of work, and to improve the quality and effectiveness of every direction in the society's practical activity, in agreement with the requirements set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and with the main points and conclusions of the speeches that Comrade K. U. Chernenko, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made at the plenum and at the pre-election meeting of workers in the Kuybyshevskiy Rayon constituency in the city of Moscow.

Yegorov Speech

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 14 Mar 84 pp 1, 2

[Report by Fleet Admiral G. M. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee: "Defense Work Among the Masses Must Be Raised to the Level of the Party's Requirements"; at the 3d Plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, on 11 March 1984, in Moscow]

[Text] Comrades, the period in which we are living and working is characterized by a high degree of the participation of the masses in work and political activity, by their solidarity of long standing with their own Communist Party, and by their aspiration to closely pursue the policy of building communism and peace.

In the days of deep sorrow for the party, the Soviet people and all progressive mankind, occasioned by the death of Yu. V. Andropov, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Presidium, the Soviet people have closed ranks even more tightly and have rallied even more strongly around the CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee, and the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee.

The solidarity and firm determination of the Soviet Union again manifested themselves in the complete and unanimous nationwide approval of the results of the Extraordinary February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The election of Comrade K. U. Chernenko as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has met with the unanimous approval of the masses. With his valuable party and government experience and all the qualities of a leader of Lenin's type, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko enjoys great prestige, commands deep respect and deserves the confidence of the Soviet people.

In his speech at the plenum, Comrade K. U. Chernenko noted: "Succession is not an abstract concept, but a live and real matter. Its essence lies primarily in that it allows us to go ahead, without stopping. To go, relying on and creatively enhancing everything achieved earlier, and concentrating the collective wisdom and energy of the Communists, the working class and entire people on the tasks yet to be solved, on the key problems of the present and future."

With a deep sense of pride in our great fatherland and in Lenin's party, the members of the DOSAAF welcomed the decisions of the February 1984 Plenum of

the CPSU Central Committee and the speeches, at that plenum and at the pre-election meeting of voters in the Kuybyshev Rayon constituency in Moscow, by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Passionately approving of the party's domestic and foreign policies, the members of the DOSAAF are fully determined to contribute toward strengthening the economic power and defense capabilities of our state.

The elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet on 4 March of this year became further proof of the inviolable unity between the Communist Party and the people, of the triumph of our way of life, and of the Soviet people's confidence in their future.

The speeches of Comrade K. U. Chernenko at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and at the pre-election meeting on 2 March 1984 are documents of great political and mobilizing importance, and a guide to action.

Comrade K. U. Chernenko pointed out, vividly and convincingly, the great successes we have achieved in Soviet society's socioeconomic development, and he outlined a further program of practical action by the party to implement the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The main points of these speeches found a warm response in the hearts of the Soviet people and of the DOSAAF membership.

By solving their present tasks, the Soviet people are developing the prerequisites for much greater gains under the coming 12th Five-Year Plan. It was noted at the Extraordinary February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee that this five-year plan must become the start of profound qualitative changes in production, a five-year period of decisive breakthroughs in the intensification of every branch of our economy. It will be necessary to ensure as well a closer interdependence of Soviet society's economic, social and spiritual progress.

Scientifically substantiated and based on realistic possibilities, the program for the country's socioeconomic development is of immense foreign-policy importance. Its realization further enhances the international prestige of the Soviet state and serves to strengthen the socialist system and to unify all the forces struggling for peace, socialism and progress.

In the present complicated and extremely tense international situation, our party and the Soviet state are doing everything possible to preserve and strengthen peace, to save mankind from the threat of a nuclear war, and to broaden and intensify mutually advantageous international cooperation.

At the same time the Soviet Union decisively rebuffs the foolhardy actions of the imperialist forces and their attempts to upset the attained balance of military power in the world. As Comrade K. U. Chernenko, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, announced from the rostrum at the February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, we will see to it also in the future that the defense capabilities of our country are strengthened and we have the means with which the hot heads of the militant adventurists can be cooled.

Our plenum coincides with the summation of the results for 1983, continued G. M. Yegorov. This enables us to start out from the requirements set by the

February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and to critically evaluate the results that the DOSAAF committees and organizations achieved in fulfilling the requirements set by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the instructions contained in the CPSU Central Committee's greetings to the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress and the resolutions of that congress, and to define the specific current tasks of the society and the ways of fulfilling them.

In an analysis of the results achieved in 1983, it should be emphasized that the tasks assigned the DOSAAF for the basic directions of its activity were essentially fulfilled.

As in the past, sustained results and high indicators were attained by the DOSAAF organizations in the Belorussian SSR, Latvian SSR, the city of Moscow, in Amur, Bryansk, Kuybyshev and Omsk oblasts, in the Ukrainian SSR, Georgian SSR and Bashkir ASSR, in the city of Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast, in Voronezh, Irkutsk and Rostov oblasts, in the Uzbek SSR and Tatar ASSR, in Altay and Krasnoyarsk krays, and in Penza and Smolensk oblasts.

After the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress, the society's organizational reinforcement continued. Its membership rose to 105 million members. The DOSAAF organizations directed their efforts toward fulfilling their basic task of actively contributing to the strengthening of the country's defense capabilities and to training the workers for the defense of the socialist fatherland.

Implementing the requirements set by the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the DOSAAF organizations adopted measures to perfect the education of their members in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, utter devotion to the Communist Party, and constant readiness to defend the socialist fatherland. In this work, cooperation with the trade unions, Komsomol, organizations of the All-Union Znaniye Society, political organs of the Army and Navy, military commissariats, Civil Defense staffs, and sections of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans continued to improve.

Many of the DOSAAF organizations began to devote more attention to the heroic and patriotic education of the workers and youths, especially during commemorations of the outstanding victories of our troops in the Great Patriotic War.

Most DOSAAF committees skillfully combine the military patriotic education of Soviet people, and of youths in particular, with their practical instruction in the fundamentals of military affairs.

The training of youths of draft age is being perfected.

Most graduates of the DOSAAF schools and flying clubs acquire sufficient knowledge and skills for service in the Soviet Armed Forces. New programs for the training of specialists are being started, in conjunction with the changes in the technical equipment of the troops and the arrival of modern combat materiel.

The 1983 plan to train personnel in the popular technical trades for the national economy has been fulfilled. Last year, 2,101,000 specialists were

trained, and the quality of their training improved. The task of implementing the principles laid down by the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee is being fulfilled more specifically. During the year the DOSAAF organizations trained for the rural areas more than 87,000 motor vehicle operators, 39,000 machine operators, and over 26,000 other specialists. About 190,000 drivers upgraded their licenses to class 1 or 2.

In compliance with the requirements of the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the Further Expansion of Mass Participation in Physical Culture and Sport, the DOSAAF committees--in cooperation with the trade unions, Komsomol and sport organizations--continued their efforts to attract more workers, and youths in particular, to regular participation in sports.

The 8th Summer Games of the Peoples of the Soviet Union were a real review of the population's participation in physical culture. Millions of amateurs in technical and applied military sports started in the games.

Soviet sportsmen participated in 191 international competitions in 1983. The pilots, parachutists, radio operators, submariners, marine engine operators, motorcycle-football players, marksmen, and the all-round athletes competing in composite events achieved good results.

The DOSAAF committees and organizations are in a continuous process of developing, strengthening and perfecting their physical plant and equipment.

The network of training and sports facilities, fields for practical exercises, and student dormitories has been enlarged.

The workers of the DOSAAF production associations and enterprises have made a by no means small contribution toward supplying the physical plant and equipment.

The society's economic situation is improving year by year. The 1983 financial plan has been overfulfilled in terms of revenue. Good results in this respect were achieved by the DOSAAF organizations in the Latvian SSR, Uzbek SSR, Georgian SSR, Altay Kray, the Tatar ASSR, and Kuybyshev, Rostov, Omsk, Voronezh and Novgorod oblasts.

Tickets for the DOSAAF lottery are being sold out completely.

The strengthening of international relations continued. Their purpose was to expand business-like cooperation with the defense organizations in the countries of the socialist community. Effective use was made of international sport competitions to advertise abroad the achievements of the socialist countries, the Soviet way of life, and the achievements of the Soviet Union in sports.

By solving our current tasks, we are providing the prerequisites for greater advances in the future. As Comrade K. U. Chernenko emphasized in his speech at the February Plenum, "Now it is important to maintain the rate already attained, to preserve the general attitude toward the practical solution of the tasks, . . . to develop more actively the favorable trends and to make them stable."

First of all it must be said, as Comrade K. U. Chernenko pointed out with special emphasis in his speech at the pre-election meeting, that the tasks of perfecting mature socialism cannot be accomplished without considerable work on behalf of the spiritual development and socialist education of the people. This inspires us to greater effort in fulfilling the resolutions of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in improving the military patriotic education of the workers and youths.

But the state of this work at some of the DOSAAF organizations, the speaker noted, does not yet meet the requirements of the party and the peculiarities of the present military and political situation. It has been reported that individual DOSAAF raykoms and gorkoms, and a number of DOSAAF local collectives in the Turkmen SSR, Chechen-Ingush ASSR, Chuvash ASSR, and in the Vladimir and Tyumen oblasts have not yet begun the practical realization of the tasks stemming from the resolutions of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 2d Plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee.

An analysis of the measures that the DOSAAF organizations were to undertake during the past month devoted to defense work among the masses, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of our troops' outstanding victories in the Great Patriotic War, shows that the DOSAAF organizations in Kurgan-Tyube, Kaliningrad, Alma-Ata and Orlov oblasts have not adopted the necessary measures to improve the heroic and patriotic education of the workers, and of youths in particular, on the combat traditions of the Soviet Armed Forces.

A number of DOSAAF organizations in Kirghizia, the Mordovian ASSR, Kalmyk ASSR, and in Kemerovo and certain other oblasts are not devoting due attention to teaching hatred of imperialism and to unmasking its policies.

Individual DOSAAF committees are failing to ensure the inseparable unity of the DOSAAF members' patriotic and internationalist education and of their instruction in the fundamentals of military affairs. In the Azerbaijan and Kazakh SSR's and in Krasnodar Kray the number of technical circles and participation in them are declining.

A few words about our press. In his speech on 2 March, Comrade K. U. Chernenko emphasized that we expected our mass media to provide more thorough and more interesting coverage of life in our country and in the world, and to be more bold in presenting problems that were ripe for discussion. This fully applies to our newspapers, journals and publishing as well.

The DOSAAF committees must be more active in organizing work with our press. We cannot overlook the fact that many locals are not subscribing to our SOVETSKIY PATRIOT and to the journals we publish. In military patriotic education, a number of DOSAAF committees (in Ivanovo, Kaluga and other oblasts) are not making adequate use of the books and fine art produced by the USSR DOSAAF Publishing House, and of the films commissioned by the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee.

The February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee again demanded that ideological work must conform to the greater and more complex tasks of perfecting advanced socialism. As emphasized at this plenum, "To build a new world means incessant care for the formation of the new world's man, for his ideological and moral development."

In the evolving tense international situation this requires of the DOSAAF organizations that they step up the military patriotic education of the workers and youths, to prepare them politically, mentally, morally and psychologically for the defense of their socialist fatherland.

Attention must be called today particularly to the fact that serious shortcomings in the training of specialists for the Army and Navy are intolerable, G. M. Yegorov emphasized. We can no longer reconcile ourselves to the situation that a number of DOSAAF committees and the heads of DOSAAF training organizations are not persistent enough, and occasionally lack the necessary sense of responsibility, in improving the quality of training youths for service in the Soviet Armed Forces.

A number of DOSAAF organizations still tolerate simplifications in training, undeserved higher grades, and shortcomings in the students' political education. As before, quantitative and not qualitative indicators are regarded as the more important in organizing socialist competitions, and competition in the fulfillment of the tasks and standards is developing slowly.

To eliminate these and other shortcomings, the accountability of those directly concerned with the training of youths for service in the Army and Navy must be increased considerably; and the advanced experience of the best instructors and foremen in industrial training, and the progressive forms and methods of training and education must be adopted and generalized more actively.

Serious shortcomings persist also in such areas of our work as the training of specialists for the national economy in popular technical trades. Some committees in Tula, Kurgan, Sverdlovsk and Yaroslavl oblasts did not fulfill their 1983 planned targets. The struggle to fulfill the planned targets and to improve the quality of training specialists is proceeding poorly at DOSAAF organizations in the Armenian SSR, Azerbaijan SSR, North Osetian ASSR, Chechen-Ingush ASSR and in Magadan Oblast.

The developmental level of technical and applied military sports still does not fully meet the requirements of the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the Further Expansion of Mass Participation in Physical Culture and Sport, the possibilities of the society, and the requests of young people. The DOSAAF organizations in the Kazakh and Turkmen SSR's, in Moscow, Orenburg and Tambov oblasts, and in the Yakutsk and Dagestan ASSR's deserve severe criticism in this respect.

Each year the society is investing large amounts to establish and improve the physical plant and equipment for sports. At a number of organizations, however, the sports equipment is being utilized inefficiently and not in accordance with its intended use. Little attention is being devoted to establishing simple and low-cost facilities for the development of such accessible sports as target shooting, composite applied military sports, small-caliber biathlon, and modeling.

The speaker said that it was essential to strive to establish technical sports facilities for the DOSAAF collectives at the country's automobile plants and motor pools, at enterprises of the shipbuilding, radio and electronics industries, and at higher educational institutions and other schools. The available

opportunities for the development of motor and radio-engineering sports must be utilized more fully.

In all regions of the country there must be more effective shifts toward geographic expansion in the development of motor and applied military sports. It cannot be regarded as normal that 38 of the DOSAAF obkoms in the RSFSR alone did not enter the standard number of contestants for the types of sports included in the program of the 8th Summer Games of the Peoples of the USSR.

While the results of developing and improving the physical plant and equipment of the DOSAAF committees and organizations are favorable in general, one cannot overlook the fact that the resources allotted for capital construction are being invested slowly and incompletely.

The indicators of fulfilling the plan of capital construction are the lowest for the DOSAAF organizations in the Karelian ASSR, and in Krasnodar Kray and Tambov Oblast.

There are many shortcomings and unutilized reserves in managing the production activity of our enterprises. The requirements of the CPSU Central Committee to restructure production in line with the DOSAAF's specialization are still being fulfilled slowly (Volgograd and Astrakhan obkoms). In many cities the DOSAAF committees are still not devoting enough attention to the problems of improving the technical level and quality of the output.

The speaker further emphasized that we could not be but disturbed by the failure of individual DOSAAF committees and organizations to meet the set financial indicators. For example, the Khabarovsk, Sverdlovsk and Tomsk DOSAAF obkoms did not fulfill the revenue part of their financial plans over a period of several years, and the Astrakhan and Buryat DOSAAF obkoms fell short of fulfillment in 1983.

Starting out from the requirements set by the 26th CPSU Congress, the December 1983 and February 1984 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee noted that further perfection of socialist management, the tightening of state, planning and labor discipline, the establishment of order and organization, a more business-like attitude of the personnel and their stricter accountability, and the adoption by them of Lenin's style of work were essential prerequisites for the fulfillment of the mentioned plans.

Elaborating on this point at the Extraordinary February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade K. U. Chernenko, the general secretary, said: "For us the question of organization and order is a key question of principle. There can be no differences of opinion regarding this. Any mixup or lack of responsibility not only involves material costs for society, but causes also serious social and moral damage."

We must frankly admit, however, that not all DOSAAF committees have mastered the modern methods of management. Therefore, not all of them are functioning successfully.

Many serious shortcomings have been noted in the work of the Kursk DOSAAF oblast organization, and of the TaSSR DOSAAF Central Committee. In the DOSAAF organizations of Kalinin, Vologda, Tambov and Ulyanovsk oblasts, no improvement of organizing work is evident in the struggle for the qualitative fulfillment of the planned targets.

It is no accident that these organizations, year after year, usually rank last or next to last in their zones, in terms of the results of their work. This, unfortunately, is not disquieting the officials of the mentioned committees.

Poor administrative and organizing activity, and a low sense of responsibility for plan fulfillment are the most typical of these committees and their officials. Specifically this is what attention was focused on at the December and Extraordinary February Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, where it was noted that the most important was efficient organization of all work, at the center and locally. It is essential that we heed this instruction and strictly abide by it.

Every permanent worker of a DOSAAF committee, and every manager of a training or sport organization must be thoroughly familiar with the regulations contained in the by-laws of the USSR DOSAAF and must strictly observe them in the course of his practical activity. Unfortunately, we encounter not only deviations from the by-laws, but their gross violations as well. The time limits for the plenums of the committees and the meetings of their presidiums are not being observed. Full use is not being made of the bureaus of the committee presidiums to handle current matters of an organizational and executive nature. At the Chuvash DOSAAF Obkom, for example, the views of the collective organ, the buro, were subordinate to the one-man decisions of the obkom's chairman. Cases of this kind were encountered at the Chelyabinsk and Sverdlovsk obkoms as well.

The CPSU Central Committee has called to the attention of the managing personnel the strict nature of planning and plan fulfillment. But we nevertheless encounter often cases where planning by some of the committees is perfunctory, without taking into consideration the main problems or questions that have to be solved, and the weaknesses on which attention must be focused. Occasionally the plans are overburdened with an abundance of measures, conferences and meetings, at the expense of organizing work where it is needed. And these plans are not always fulfilled.

A shortcoming common to many committees is weak supervision of the fulfillment of their own resolutions, and of the higher organs' instructions and recommendations as well. This applies particularly to the Kalmyk and Tyumen DOSAAF obkoms.

Due to the absence of proper supervision, such negative phenomena are persisting as the mismanagement, misuse, loss and theft of money, materials and equipment.

It must be said at today's plenum that the practices which the party definitely condemns, such as embellishing the situation, creating an impression of apparent well-being, misrepresentation in reporting, and direct distortion by upward

exaggeration, are not always appraised in a principled manner. This has been observed at DOSAAF organizations in Moscow Oblast, Khabarovsk Kray, and Alma-Ata Oblast.

One cannot help being disturbed by the fairly widespread cases of labor-discipline violations by individual workers of the DOSAAF committees and organizations. Laxity and absence of proper order often lead to serious accidents.

Accident-prevention efforts are unsatisfactory at DOSAAF organizations in the Kazakh and Tajik SSR's, Krasnodar Kray, and in Sverdlovsk, Volgograd and Yaroslavl oblasts.

Next, G. M. Yegorov dwelt on the questions of the selection, deployment and training of personnel. The success of any cause depends on the people who head it. This was discussed at the November 1982, June and December 1983, and the Extraordinary February 1984 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

Today we may say that the quality of the DOSAAF's managing personnel is improving year by year. Most sections of defense work among the masses are headed at present by professionally and ideologically trained people who correctly understand the party's policy and are implementing it in the sections entrusted to their care.

At the same time, however, the society's successes could be significantly greater if the DOSAAF organizations observed more strictly the party's principles of personnel work.

As before, the turnover of personnel remains high, especially among the foremen who provide industrial training, the instructors of the raykoms, gorkoms and sport clubs, and in many places also among the chairmen of the raykoms and gorkoms.

Fulfillment of the party's requirement to combine experienced and young personnel, and to assign more women to the managing organs of the DOSAAF, is still proceeding slowly. The weakest spot in personnel work remains the practical training of the personnel, and their instruction locally.

One would like to recall the words of Comrade K. U. Chernenko that the authority and rights of managers in our country are extensive, but their responsibility is great as well. A manager's strength lies in his ability to combine the prestige of his office with his personal prestige.

An important task of every manager is to concern himself with improving the quality of management in the primary organizations. But as the recently held reporting meetings within the primary DOSAAF collectives demonstrated, the task of converting these collectives into real centers of defense work among the masses is still proceeding slowly. Not enough on-the-spot assistance is being provided, especially to the small, rural and remote organizations.

All this indicates that from their supervising committees the DOSAAF primary organizations are not receiving as much attention as they need or deserve in their capacity as the society's foundation.

Our task, continued G. M. Yegorov, is to mobilize all our possibilities for the qualitative and complete fulfillment of the planned targets, in all directions of the DOSAAF's activity.

Socialist competition must be employed skillfully as a proven and effective means to this end.

Recently the Presidium's Buro of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee supported the initiative of the primary organizations at the Kiev Red Banner of Labor Production Association imeni Artem, and on the Sovkhoz imeni Shestidesatiletiiye Soyusa SSR in Bryansk Oblast, urging all DOSAAF organizations in the country to increase their socialist pledges for 1984 and to unfold a wide socialist competition under the slogan "A Worthy Contribution Toward Strengthening the Defense Capabilities of the Fatherland."

The USSR DOSAAF Central Committee is convinced that this initiative will find strong support everywhere in the committees, organizations and production enterprises. This will unquestionably reflect the fervent patriotism and creative activity of the society's collectives and members in continuing to fulfill the resolutions of the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress.

The first and foremost task of the DOSAAF committees, training and sports organizations, and every collective is to thoroughly study and to implement the resolutions of the February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the tasks that stem from the speeches of Comrade K. U. Chernenko, at the plenum and the pre-election meeting. These speeches contain a specific and thoroughly substantiated action program for the realization of the current, immediate future, and strategic tasks confronting the party and the people.

Taking into consideration the nature and scale of the tasks that must be solved, everyone in his assigned post must have a clear understanding of what must be done and how, what methods and means are to be employed to uncover additional reserves, and how to solve the worthwhile tasks better with less effort.

In this respect much depends on all of us. Allow me to express my firm conviction that all of you attending today's plenum will apply your entire energy, knowledge and experience to mobilize the efforts of the multimillion DOSAAF detachment for the complete and highly qualitative fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for 1984.

Concluding his report, G. M. Yegorov said: "In your name, in the name of all members of the All-Union Voluntary Society for Cooperation With the Armed Forces that has been awarded the Order of Lenin and the Order of the Red Banner, allow me to reassure our own CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee, which is headed by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, that we will do everything necessary to make a worthy contribution also in the future toward fulfilling the historical resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and to fight even more actively and persistently for strengthening the economic power and defense capabilities of our socialist fatherland.

MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

BASIC INFORMATION RELEVANT TO AVIATION SCHOOLS GIVEN

Entrance Requirements Discussed

Moscow KRYL'YA RODINY in Russian No 2, Feb 84 (signed to press 13 Jan 84) p 3

[Schoolboy's letter requesting information and military pilot's response]

[Text] Reader's Letter

Dear Editors! I am studying in the 8th grade and my grades are not very good. They are basically a "three" in such subjects as geometry, algebra, physics, and the Russian language. True, now things are going well. I have begun to improve in physics and the Russian language.

In the journal KRYL'YA RODINY No 9, 1983, I read the article, "If You Want to Fly." Its author was 1st class military pilot Lieutenant Colonel B. Turukin. The article pleased me greatly, but I would like to learn in greater detail about the military flying schools, what subjects one must pass for entrance, and if one will be accepted if he has even one "three." Geometry is very difficult for me and most likely I cannot improve the "three" with a "four" although I will try.

Please answer my questions. Most likely it interests not only me, but many children.

S. Ovcharenko, Yakutsk ASSR,
V. Kolymskiy rayon, Zyryanka settlement

The editors acquainted a fighter pilot, Captain V. Bychkov, who appeared earlier in our journal (No 5, 1983), with this letter and asked him to reply to Sergey.

Pilot's Response

Dear Serezha! It is very good that you read the journal KRYL'YA RODINY; it will help you in your professional orientation and to decide what to be--a pilot, navigator, or aeronautical engineer. If you are dreaming of the pilot's profession, it is also important to determine in what you will fly: in fighters, bombers, transports, or helicopters.

It is good that you responded immediately to the article by Lieutenant Colonel B. Turukin and became concerned. And you did the right thing, time is dear. But this article is not the only one; as you evidently already know, a second and third were published in the October and December editions of the journal. You must read them, and you will find the answers to many questions which you did not ask. For these materials were also written for you and other children like you who have decided to devote their lives to aviation.

You ask what subjects must be passed on entering a school. The conditions for acceptance in military aviation schools are placed in this edition of the journal by the editors. Three subjects are given for examinations: mathematics (written and oral), physics (oral), and Russian and literature (composition). You write that they are difficult for you. But you must master them if you have set for yourself the lofty goal to become a pilot and an officer of the Air Forces.

There still is time to spare: studying in the 8th grade has only just begun. And there are teachers and comrades. They will help. It is good if you are not alone in your striving to enter a flying school, if other children who are your classmates also burn with such desire. Then it is easier to prepare and easier to withstand together the regimen and routine in accordance with which you will work. And a regimen is needed, for you have many things. In addition to theoretical disciplines, on entering the school you must also pass the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] complex. You need drills for this. In developing yourself physically, at the same time you prepare yourself for the medical commission which is strict and demanding.

On moving into the 10th grade, turn to your rayon military commissariat; they will enroll you as a candidate for the school, send you to the medical commission, and then to the school. There you will take the examinations and again go before a medical commission.

Are "three's" terrible in your certificate? It is better if they are not there, for the average score in the certificate and the average score obtained on examinations for the school comprise the total score of your knowledge. But nevertheless, the main things are the examinations and a strong, physically tempered body which is necessary for flying work.

Captain V. Bychkov,
1st class military pilot.

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Ryazan Airborne School Discussed

Moscow KRYL'YA RODINY in Russian No 2, Feb 84 (signed to press 13 Jan 84) pp 4-5

[Article: "The Ryazan Higher Airborne Command Twice Red Banner School imeni the Lenin Komsomol"]

[Text] The profession of the airborne officer is honorable and, at the same time, important. It requires of a person great will power, physical endurance, courage, valor, and professional skill.

The paratrooper should master the white canopy well and accomplish parachute jumps fearlessly. But the parachute is only the paratrooper's wings; the main thing for him is battle in the rear area with a numerically superior enemy.

The paratrooper should master to perfection all procedures for the conduct of contemporary battle, drive combat vehicles skillfully, and function in a difficult situation resolutely and boldly.

The paratrooper's service is difficult. If you want to become a real paratrooper, you should prepare for this ahead of time. Even prior to entering the school be engaged in sport regularly, develop a firm will within yourself, and generate dexterity and resourcefulness. The paratrooper should have detailed knowledge and a broad technical horizon, should participate actively in social and political life, and have lofty moral and combat qualities.

The officer-paratrooper is a proud name. He is a person with a high sense of duty, courageous and highly educated, honest and devoted to principle, and capable of accomplishing the most difficult tasks in maintaining high combat readiness, discipline, and order in the subunit entrusted to him.

A rich and varied training-material base is at the disposal of the future officer-paratroopers. Classrooms and laboratories are equipped with modern means of instruction. Production shops and parks, tank-, vehicle-, and water-craft driving grounds, and firing and parachute-sport complexes give the officer candidates the complete opportunity to acquire all the necessary qualities for the organization and conduct of battle with any enemy.

Conditions for Acceptance in the School

The school accepts civilian youths 17-21 years of age, conscript servicemen up to 21 years of age, and extended-service men up to 23 years of age who, upon expiration of the period of service indicated in their first commitment, have a completed secondary education and are suitable as regards state of health for service in the airborne troops and training in the school. The documents necessary for entry, the procedure for drawing them up, and times for submission are determined by the rules for acceptance in military educational institutions.

Entrance examinations encompass the program of the secondary school and are conducted from 15 June through 5 August in the Russian language and literature (composition), mathematics (oral and written), and physics (oral). All entrants are checked in physical training to the extent of the USSR GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] complex.

The school trains officers with a higher military-special education. The period of instruction is four years. Those who complete the school are awarded the military title of "lieutenant" and the qualification of engineer in the operation of tracked and wheeled vehicles, and they are awarded a diploma of the all-union type and the badge showing completion of a higher educational institution.

After completion of the school, graduates are sent to the airborne troops to command assignments.

Detailed information can be obtained in the military commissariats, and for servicemen--in the unit headquarters. Civilian youths submit their applications to the military commissariats, and servicemen--to their commander.

School address: 390031, Ryazan-31, RVVDKU.

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Aviation Knowledge University Opens

Moscow KRYL'YA RODINY in Russian No 2, Feb 84 (signed to press 13 Jan 84) p 6

[Article: "For You, Senior Pupils!"]

[Text] A University of Aviation Knowledge opened recently for senior pupils in the capital's Kalininskiy rayon. The Central Institute of Aviation Engine Building imeni P. I. Baranov, the All-Union Institute of Aviation Materials, the editors of the journal KRYL'YA RODINY, the rayon KOMSOMOL committee, a section of the "Znaniye" [Knowledge] Society, and the department of popular education became the initiators in its creation.

It was with great interest that the youngsters listened to the speech by the University's rector, Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor V. A. Sosunov. General designer, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Hero of Socialist Labor A. A. Tupolev told the young listeners about the prospects for airplane building. The editor-in-chief, L. F. Yasnopol'skiy, acquainted the schoolboys with the plans for the journal KRYL'YA RODINY. The youngsters saw a film on the work of the Experimental Design Office imeni A. N. Tupolev and on parachute testers.

The goal of the University of Aviation Knowledge is to acquaint the pupils with the achievements of Soviet and foreign aviation science and technology, with important scientists, designers, testers, and sportsmen, and with the work of aviation enterprises and educational institutions, and to help the youths to make a conscientious selection of a profession.

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MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

EYSK HIGHER MILITARY AVIATION SCHOOL ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

Riga SOVETSKAYA LITVIYA in Russian 11 Jan 84 p 4

[Notice from the Syskiy Entrance Committee in the "Advertisement and Announcement" section]

[Text] The Eyskiy Order of Lenin Higher Military Pilot School imeni Twice Hero of the Soviet Union USSR pilot and cosmonaut V.M. Komarov is announcing enrollment for its beginning course.

The school trains pilot-engineers for the USSR Air Force and course length is 4 years.

The school is accepting both civilian and first-term military males from 17 to 21 years of age who have completed secondary school and have a good record at their place of service, work, study and Komsomol organization. They must be physically able to undergo flight training in jet aircraft and must pass competitive entrance exams.

Servicemen wishing to enroll in the training must submit a request through command channels to the regimental commander before 25 February. Civilians are to submit a statement to their local rayvoenkomat before 30 April. Attach to the request (statement) those documents stipulated by enrollment regulations. If there are no allocations at the voenkomat (military unit), send a copy of the statement (request) to the commander of the school.

Those enrolling in the school are to take competitive entrance exams covering a secondary school program in mathematics (written and oral), physics (oral) and russian language and literature (composition).

In addition, candidates are tested on their physical fitness. Servicemen are tested according to the VSK [military sports complex] and civilians according to the GTO [ready for work and defense] exercises.

The time for reporting to the school to take medical examinations and competitive entrance exams will be given to the candidates via military commissariats.

Candidates will be provided free transportation to the school and free room and board while there.

Those completing the school will be awarded the military rank of "lieutenant" and will receive an all-union standard diploma with "pilot-engineer" qualifications awarded.

Interested persons can become familiar in detail with the terms of enrollment and the history of the school at their local rayon (city) military commissariat or at unit headquarters.

The school address is: Eyskoye VVAUL [Higher Military Aviation Pilot School] imeni V.M. Komarov, Eysk, Krasnodarskiy Kray 353660.

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